BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.........$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1860. NO. 24.

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Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DENTISTRY.
DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the dental structure.
Particular attention will be given to the treatment of and regulating children's teeth.
Office and residence on Market Street, building formerly occupied by J. G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19th, 1860 21-3m*

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d. 1859 17—

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will attend promptly to all business in above line entrusted to his care.
Office on North Water Street, over H. VonGlaghn's Store.
December 8th, 1859—15-3m*

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

J. H. ROTHWELL,
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will attend promptly to the collection of all Accounts, Notes, &c., entrusted to his care, for a reasonable commission; and will attend all Courts in the adjoining Counties for that purpose.
He also continues the Agency for the sale of Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.
November 18, 1859—12-tf.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.
JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

H. W. GROVES,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 23, 1859—4-6m

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.
THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is MR. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th,* 1859.
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.
Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare.*
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*
One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*
Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while
One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus*, and a preventive of *Cholera.*
Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.
One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.
One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.
A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY
"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.
SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.
If you are not satisfied, *try it.* All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Billous Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.
No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.
That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,
are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.
Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.
So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLian, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 11, 1860. 108-1aweow—20-eowly

For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE.
150 ACRES OF LAND in Sampson County, adjoining the lands of E. Gregory, widow Gavin, A. J. Daniel, and B. Pigford. There is a fine chance to improve the production of the land, as there is a marl bed of excellent quality on the cleared portion; it is also well adapted for corn or cotton, and would produce well with guano or plaster. There are also a few turpentine trees on the premises. Mr. E. Waters will show the lands to any person when called upon. Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to
W. R. BELL, Warsaw, N. C.
Feb. 2nd, 1860. 23-3m*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Solomon W. Nash vs. M. N. Leary, Exr., & others. } *In Equity: Fall Term,* 1859.
IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity of the county of New Hanover, made in this cause at Fall Term, 1859, I shall expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Monday, the 12th day of March next, the following described Lots in Wilmington—viz: "One Lot on Orange street, between Second and Third streets, adjoining the Lot of Benjamin Hoskins on the East, Mrs. Guthrie's on the South, and Mrs. Stowe's, and Mrs. Sintas's on the West side. ALSO,
The Lot immediately North of Dr. Dickson's residence, measuring fifty-six feet on Front Street, and running back seventy-nine feet five inches, with the use of a four feet alley on one side, and a six feet alley on the other. Also, three lots lying between North Boundary or Water Street and the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road—bounded on the East by Fifth Street, and on the West by Fourth Street, said lots being designated on the plat which forms a part of the deed from T. D. Meares, Clerk and Master, to Wm S. Campbell, as lots Nos. 85, 86 and 87.
I shall also offer for sale at the Court House door in *Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 6th day of March,* the HOUSE AND LOT in Fayetteville, on the west side of Winslow street, nearly opposite the foundry, now occupied by B. F. Pearce, being a part of the estate of Solomon W. Nash, deceased.
TERMS:—One-third cash—one-third at 6, and the other at 12 months from day of sale, with interest from that day.
A. M. WADDELL,
Clerk and Master in Equity.
February 2, 1860—23-tds.
"Fayetteville Observer" copy till day of sale.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION in Middle Sound district, New Hanover county, about eight miles from Wilmington, part of it on the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road.
Said plantation contains 662 acres, more or less, of which there is about one hundred acres under cultivation. The balance is good wood land, susceptible of cultivation as corn or ground-pea land.
The improvements are a dwelling-house with suitable out-houses,—with a good well of water, and other conveniences.
It is deemed unnecessary to describe the place more at large, as any person desiring to purchase will of course examine for himself, which you can do by applying to Mr. Reuben Everitt on the premises, or by addressing the subscriber W. A. BLOODWORTH.
Dogwood Grove, New Hanover County, N. C.
Jan. 19th, 1860. 21-2m*

SALE OF PIEDMONT SPRINGS.
THE SUBSCRIBER, on the first Monday in February, 1860, will offer for sale on the premises, to the highest bidder, these well known and popular Mineral Springs, situated in the county of Stokes, North Carolina, and within two miles of the county seat.—Rarely has there been presented to the public a watering place combining so many advantages, both as to location and the virtue of the water, as these Springs. They are situated in a high, healthy and abundant country, in the midst of most beautiful mountain scenery, within twelve miles of the main Stage Road, leading from Salem via Madison to Danville, and about the same distance from the Danville and High Point Railroad, which is now under survey and a large portion of the stock taken for its completion.—The Spring itself gushes out from the side of a hill, falls into a beautiful rock bason and in such a bold stream as promises an almost inexhaustable supply of water. The water has been analyzed by a most distinguished Chemist, and, to use his own language, "combines more of the healing virtues than any water South of the Saratoga. But these Springs have been largely patronized and their virtues have been specially tested in the cure of Scrofula, Cutaneous Affections, Dyspepsia and other diseases of the Stomach, &c., &c., as can be shown by the testimony of the subjects themselves. The improvements are good; the grounds are enclosed and the buildings, consisting of three large framed buildings and a number of Cabins, are amply sufficient to accommodate several hundred persons. Terms made known the day of sale. Purchasers would do well to examine for themselves. For further information apply to the subscriber, Rich Square, Northampton County, N. C.
P. SMALLWOOD.
January 5th, 1860—19-tds.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN HORRY DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA.
I OFFER FOR SALE the balance of the Real Estate, in this District, owned by the late firm of Barnhill & Perkins, consisting of about 4,400 *ACRES excellent PINE, OAK & SWAMP LANDS.* Amongst this is some fine Cotton Lands; if situated in Marion District, or any other Cotton growing region, would readily command $10 to $20 per acre. The above will be sold in one body, or in separate tracts, to suit purchasers.—ALSO—I offer for sale their late residence, SNOW HILL. This is a delightful place, situated on the bend of Kingston Lake, commanding a broad and extended view of the same; is in the plan of the town of Conwayboro'; has a lot of four acres, on which is a comfortable dwelling containing five rooms and three fireplaces, together with Kitchen, Barns, Stables and all necessary out buildings. If desired, an adjoining tract of 100 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, balance well wooded, will be sold along with this place.
The whole, or any part of the above named Real Estate will be sold at a bargain, if applied for early.
To approved purchasers terms will be made easy.
THOS. W. B ATY,
Attorney in fact for Barnhill & Perkins.
Conwayboro', S. C., Dec. 1st, 1859. 14-t1F*.
A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS in this town can be bought low, by application to
Conwayboro', S. C. Dec. 1. BUCK & BEATY.

VALUABLE WARSAW PROPERTY FOR SALE.
AS I HAVE CHANGED MY BUSINESS, I offer for sale the HOUSE AND LOT where I now live.
Also seven acres of improved LAND, suitable to go with the above premises.
The Buildings are all new, and front on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road. There is an excellent Garden and requisite fixtures.
There is two schools in the village—Male and Female.—The place is considered one of the most healthy in the State.
The furniture will be sold with the House, if desired.
Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to call as early as possible, as I am determined to sell.
Terms will be made easy. N. FREDERICK.
Warsaw, Duplin Co., N. C., Jan. 12, 1860—20-3m.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated within three miles of the village of Lillington, [formerly Long Creek] one mile from the county road, and seven miles from the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.
The tract of Land contains six hundred acres, two hundred of which is good farming land; about seventy acres of this latter is cleared. Four hundred acres of the tract is said to be as good Turpentine forest as there is in the country.
Any person wishing to purchase would do well to apply at an early day. Terms moderate. For further information apply to H. McALLISTER.
January 26th, 1860—22-tf.

NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD, on the 10th day of February next, the tract of LAND in New Hanover county upon which Stewart Devane, Esq., formerly resided. It contains ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, of which three hundred are now cleared and in a high state of cultivation.
There are upon the premises TWO CROPS OF TURPENTINE BOXES, a good DWELLING & OUT HOUSES. There are about three hundred acres of SUPERIOR FARMING LAND not yet brought into cultivation. The place is perfectly healthy, well watered and beautifully situated.—Persons wishing to negotiate privately for the purchase of the said place, can do so by addressing T. W. & R. M. Devane, Gray's Creek, Cumberland county, or W. S. & D. J. Devane, Clinton.
The sale will take place upon the land, at the Mansion House.
Upon the same day and at the same place we will sell TWO MULES, A HORSE AND WAGON, MILK COWS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, SEVEN OR EIGHT HUNDRED BUSHELS OF CORN, together with our whole crop of PEAS, POTATOES, FODDER, etc., etc. We will also hire out five or six LIKELY NEGROES.
Terms made known on day of sale.
T. W. DEVANE & BROS.
January 19, 1860. 115-1t—22-ts

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANTATION in Columbus county, situated 36 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the Waccamaw Lake.
The tract contains 1,000 acres, of which 200 acres are under good fence, and in order for cultivation, and well adapted to the production of CORN, PEAS, COTTON and POTATOES. If desired, two Plantations might be made, containing 300 or 400 acres each, of good productive land, or the whole might be included in one plantation, well situated in one body.
The RANGE for Cattle and Hogs is unquestionably the best in the lower part of the State.
On the place is a NEW DWELLING, with seven comfortable rooms, Negro Houses, new Barn, and other usual out-houses. The stock would be sold with Plantation if desired.
Sept. 16, 1859—3-6m* H. J. SMITH.

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his tract of Land containing 500 acres, lying on the East side of Town Creek, in Brunswick county, about 14 miles from Wilmington. About fifty acres are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation; on which is a Dwelling and outhouses.
Any one desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and examine the premises. J. B. STANDLAN.
Dec. 29th, 1859. 18-1m*

Rewards.

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 24th inst., his negro man CHARLES. Said negro is about five feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 35 years old—throws his right foot out considerably in walking. He is well known about town. Has an old look.
The above reward will be paid for his confinement in jail or for his delivery to me at Jumping Run.
JOHN T. HEWETT.
January 26, 1860. 121-1t—23-4t*

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, last June, his negro boy PETER. Said Peter is a dark negro, about 18 to 20 years old, 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably stout made,—is a Cooper by trade. Supposed to be lurking about Long Creek, Lower Black River or Upper Black River Districts. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County. JAMES P. MOORE.
January 12th, 1860. 20-tf.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the night of the 27th inst., a negro man named GREEN, aged about 40 years, tolerably bright complected, coarse, harsh looking skin, bushy head of hair, had whiskers when he left, weighs about 160 pounds, is close built, broad across the shoulders, quick step, and quick spoken when spoken to, and has a small naked spot on the top of his head.
I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again.
It is supposed that he went off with his young master, a boy of about eighteen years of age.
Address me at Earpsboro', Wake County, N. C.
Dec. 29, 1859. [19-tf] HENDERSON HOCUT.

$25 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of twenty-five dollars for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in jail so I can get him, of my Turpentine Cooper, ISAAC.—He is well known in New Hanover, and is supposed to be lurking about Long Creek and Moore's Creek. He left me without cause, so far as I know.
H. McMILLAN.
Black River Chapel, New Hanover Co., N. C.,
Dec. 15th, 1859 16-tf

Schools.

LILLINGTON ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., NORTH CAROLINA.
S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.
J. O. BOWDEN, ASSISTANT.
THE NEXT SESSION will begin on the 1st of February. The Academy will be furnished by the beginning of the term with a suitable Library and a set of Philosophical Apparatus. Attention will be given to that much neglected but highly important branch, Physical Education, and especially to exercise in Drilling.
TERMS PER SESSION:
Tuition in Primary Department,.................... $12 50
" " Higher Branches,.......................... 16 00
" " Languages and Higher Mathematics,..... 20 00
Board, including everything,...............$8 per month
Contingent expenses........................ 1 00
Deductions made at my option.
December 22d, 1859—17-3m.

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.
THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.
Rates in Male Department,............$ 8, 12, 16 and $20.
" " Female " .... 8, 12 and $16.
Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each.......... 5.
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument, 20.
Painting at the usual rates.
Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.
P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "
Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED POTASH.
More than Double the Strength of Ordinary Potash.
FOR MAKING SOAP WITHOUT LIME, with little trouble and at trifling expense. The cheapest article ever discovered for the purpose. One pound will make twelve or fifteen gallons of good Soft Soap, or nine pounds Hard Soap. Printers will find it a superior article for cleansing type.—It is perfectly soluble and free from impurities.
Broken in small lumps and put up in 1, 2, 4 and 6 pound cans.
Manufactured at the CHALLENGE CHEMICAL WORKS, Brookly, and sold by E. R. DURKEE & CO.,
181 Pearl Street, New York.
October 7th, 1859—6-1y.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

WM. L. JACOBS'
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.
Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.
He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.
April 12, 1859.—106-3m—33-1y.

AUCTION SALE.

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.
Walker's Ferry for Sale.
ON THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, at 12 o'clock, M., I will offer at Public Auction, that valuable franchise, on the North West branch of the Cape Fear River, well known as *WALKER'S, OR THE MOUNT MISERY, FERRY.*
TERMS.—Twelve months credit; bond and approved security required.
January 26th, 1860—22-tds.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FAUST, WINEBRENER & CO.,
No. 49 North Third Street, above Market,
PHILADELPHIA.
Invite the attention of their Friends and Buyers to their large Stock of
HARDWARE, GUNS, &c.,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
Unsurpassed for Variety, at the very lowest prices. Orders by Mail solicited.
February 2d, 1860.—23-6t.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.
"*A simple and elegant combination for* COUGHS, &c.
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.
"*Most salutary relief in* BRONCHITIS."
REV. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.
"*Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from* COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.
"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS and SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
"*Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me.*"
REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.
Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.
Also, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or *Cathartic Lozenges*, for *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.*
Feb. 2nd, 1860. 23-3m

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

NEW GROCERY STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Russell & Bro., No. 30 North Water Street, where he has and will continue to receive a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, and such other articles as are usually kept in a Grocery Store, which he will sell low for cash. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
All Consignments of produce will receive prompt personal attention. D. M. FOYLES.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11th, 1859 11-tf

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!
SAPONIFIER,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
With which every family, with their ordinary kitchen greese, can make all their Soap with little or no trouble—*Hard, Soft or Fancy.*
It will make hard water soft, clean Paint, remove Grease, &c., to perfection.
Abundant testimony in favor of the Saponifier, with *full* and *valuable* receipts for making different kinds of Soap, sent free, by addressing
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 396 Penn Street, Pittsburg, Pa., or
LEWIS JAMES & CO., Agents,
Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ Be sure you get the original and patented article, manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., East Tarentum, Alleghany Co., Pa. 19-3m

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,* a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
*** Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD,
SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)
Would call the especial attention of Grocers and Druggists to his removal, and also the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen,
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Fresh Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast,
Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, or Lundyfoot.
TOBACCO.
SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING.
No. 1, P. A. L., or plain, St. Jago,
No. 2, Cavendish, or sweet, Spanish,
Nos. 1 & 2 mix'd, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canister,
Kitefoot, Tin Foil Cavendish, Pure Turkish.
A Circular of Prices will be sent on application.
N. B.—Note the new article of *Fresh* Scotch Snuff, which will be found a superior article for dipping purposes.
18-3m

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM,
Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to those who suffer from nervous debility, indigestion, lowness of spirits, want of sleep, premature decay, &c.; as a consequence of youthful imprudence, or the baneful habit of self-abuse. At the same time pointing out the *certain means of self-cure.*
By one who has suffered from the above cause, and from misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery.—Single copies sent (post-free) on the receipt of a stamped envelope, bearing the address of the applicant.
Address, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-3m

General Notices.

DISSOLUTION.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan. 2, 1860.

B. F. RINALDI, having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his former patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and to wait upon them in the sale of his goods. B. F. R.
January 2d, 1860. 21-3m

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or elsewhere, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in market for a number of Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call or address me at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN BARDEN.
August 19th, 1859. 52-6m

NOTICE TO SLAVE-HOLDERS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.
I AM IN MARKET NOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING NEGROES. All persons who have such property to dispose of would do well to call on me, or address me at Warsaw, N. C. I will go to any part of either of the above named States after negroes.
All letters promptly attended to.
August 26, 1859—52-6m. NORRIS FREDERICK.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & CO.'S (Baltimore) celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at *Baltimore prices* at shortest notice.
Circulars containing list of articles with prices furnished by ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., October 21, 1859. 8-1y

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

Wages in English Cotton Manufactories.
In a recent paper read before the London Statistical Society, by Mr. David Chadwick, of Selsford, we find a mass of highly interesting facts, in relation to the employment of steam and the wages paid to operatives in the cotton manufactories of England. In an ordinary cotton mill seven classes of workpeople are employed, in the following operations, viz: 1, steam engine men, porters, &c.; 2, cotton mixing and blowing; 3, carding and preparing; 4, self-acting mule spinners; 5, throstle spinning; 6, spinning upon hand mules; and 7, power loom weaving. In a cotton mill of 500 workers, he estimates the numbers in these classes of work as 27, 8, 72, 35, 69, 275, and in beaming, twisting, and sizing, 14. Of the total number, 19 per cent. are men; 50.2 per cent. women; 6.6 per cent. boys, and 24.2 per cent. girls.
The wages of nearly all classes of factory operatives appear to have increased from 10 to 25 per cent. during the last twenty years. This is mainly owing to the improvements in the construction of the machinery, and the increased speed at which it is now worked, and the consequently increased productive power. * * The reduced cost upon the production of a week by the working of a pair of mules with 800 spindles each, instead of 400 each, amounted to £1 3s 10d, which is shared in the following proportions, viz: to the operative, 40s 10d, leaving 13s for extra aid, the reduction of price to the consumer, and interest on additional capital and profit to the master.
In 1859 the average rate of wages of a spinner on a pair of unimproved mules of 400 spindles each, in producing No. 70's yarn, are 5s 1d per 20 lb., his gross weekly earnings 41s; and deducting piecer's wages, 16s, the spinner's net wages are 25s. The same workman with a pair of "double-deckers," with 1600 spindles, and more piecers, earns 3s 11¼d per 20 lb., 50s 10d per week, or deducting 20s for piecers's wages, a net amount of 30s 10d weekly. Of the 3046 cotton factories in England and Wales, in 1856, 1480 were situated in Lancashire, and notwithstanding various restrictions on the employment of young persons, and the reduction of the hours of labor for adults (by the Ten Hours' Act of June, 1847,) from 69 to 60 hours weekly, the import of raw cotton increased from 646,000,000 lbs. in 1844 to 1,034,060,000 in 1858, whilst value of exports of cotton manufactured goods and cotton twist and yarns increased from 26 millions of sterling in 1844 to 43 millions sterling in 1858—an extension of one branch of trade in 14 years unparalleled in the history of any country in the world.
Mr. Chadwick estimates the number of persons in Lancashire, directly engaged in the various branches of the cotton trade in 1859, at upwards of 400,000 persons, adding that 23 new mills are now in course of erection in Blackburn and its neighborhood.
The amount paid for wages to those 400,000 persons in Lancashire at the present average rate of 10s 3½d per week, as per return before given, would amount to £205,833 per week, or £10,653,000 per annum. The number of spindles and power looms now employed in cotton spinning and manufacturing in Lancashire, may be estimated at 28,000,000 spindles and 300,000 looms.
It has been estimated that the cost of a spinning mill and all the requisite preparing machinery is from 23s to 24s per spindle, and of a weaving establishment £24 per loom; and that the value of the present mills and machinery is 18s per spindle and £20 per loom. The capital now invested in Lancashire, in cotton mills and machinery, and working stock, may be estimated at 52 millions sterling, viz:

28,000,000 spindles, at 18s each	£25,200,000
300,000 looms, at £20 each	7,200,000
Estimated value of materials and stock, of manufactured goods, and of working capital	20,000,000

A COUNTERFEIT.—A friend has handed to us for notice a counterfeit $10 bill on the Asheville Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear. It is probable that we have heretofore noticed the same emission, but another mention of it may serve to put our readers on their guard.—It is dated 1 Oct. 1855, No. 892. The signatures of the President and Cashier appear to be engraved, and the initials of the Cashier's name, instead of running into each other, as in the genuine bill, are entirely separated. The paper is flimsy; and the print pale, expecially of the signatures and large Xs and 10s in the corners.—The word Asheville is spelt Ashville, the e being omitted.
Fayetteville Observer.

800 MACS.—About four months after the first issue of this paper, it was announced that the names of 500 Macs were enrolled on its subscription books. The number has since been increased to 800, and our weekly list of receipts show that the *Presbyterian* is growing in favor with this Scotch family. In reply to the inquiries of many curious friends, who have wondered why these names should be published in different type from the others, it is sufficient to say, that the M's (caps) in the *Brevier* fonts would be exhausted before the list of Macs could be "set up," and hence a different font is used. Certainly, it is not for the purpose of putting special honor upon our Scotch friends, though their liberal patronage would seem to entitle them to prominent notice in *primer* type.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

From the Plains.
INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Jan. 31.—The Santa Fe mail arrived to-day from the Pawnee Fork. Lt. Robinson, who went out two weeks ago, was accidentally shot through the arm. He was recovering.
Two mails were waiting at the Pawnee Fork for escorts. Lieut. Bell had sent two escorts thence with the outgoing mails, and their return was hourly expected.—No Indians of any description were seen by the party.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1860.

Democratic County Meeting.

We are requested to state that, in accordance with Democratic usage, a Meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover County will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday evening, March 13th, 1860, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting measures for the organization of the party, in view of the elections to be held during the ensuing Summer and Fall.

Coffee at Auction.

David Pigott, Auctioneer, will offer for sale, at public auction, upon arrival, 2,000 bags Rio Coffee. *See auction sales.*

☞ The last *Fayetteville Observer* comes down booming upon the *Wilmington Journal.* To all its verbose abuse we have little to add to what we have already said. We have nothing to retract, withdraw or modify, and the bald assertions of the *Observer* must go for what they are worth. We find it difficult to follow the initials of the name of the *Observer's* friend Mr. Pennington, but the man that abused poor Brooks, belongs to the same crowd, just as the Northern Whigs, Know Nothings and People's party do. You can't be quite sure of the names of the men or the parties, unless you affiliate with them more closely than we feel inclined to do. The *Observer* is posted on its friends. If there is any mistake about the precise and particular Pennington that abused Brooks, we share that mistake with the Columbia *South Carolinian* and other papers near Mr. Brooks' home. There is no principle involved, that we know of.

Forgery Case.

Last night about 7½ o'clock, Mr. Solomon Bear reported to W. T. J. Vann, Esq., special magistrate, that a man named W. A. Chancey said to be from Bladen County, had passed on him a check for one hundred dollars, with the names of Anderson & Savage forged thereto.

There being no officer at hand to send after the accused, Mr. Vann himself, with two of the town guard, went after and had him arrested and lodged in jail until this morning for examination.

This morning at ten o'clock, Chancey was brought up for examination before Mr. Vann, but the investigation was postponed until Tuesday, to afford time for the prisoner to obtain the presence of a witness, by whom he states that he expects to prove how the check came into his possession. The check is an undoubted forgery, the signature not being that of either partner of the firm of Anderson & Savage, and being drawn upon the Bank of North Carolina, where Messrs. A. & S. do not keep any account.

Bail in the sum of $1000 required for his appearance on Tuesday next.

Offences of this kind must be promptly attended to as they are becoming too frequent. Wilmington is not a good place in which to attempt anything of the kind. Mr. Vann deserves praise for his promptness and energy.

Of course we express no opinion in this case until the facts be drawn out on the examination. We trust that Mr. Chancey may be able to accout satisfactorily for the check.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

The Test.

The particular shade of blackness which may appertain to Mr. Pennington's Republicanism, will be known by Friday next.

After organizing, and passing the Postal Deficiency Bill, the House adjourned until Thursday, with the view of giving the Speaker time to make up the Committees If, as is predicted, he places Mr. Sherman at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, making him in effect the leader of the House, we cannot see how much better Pennington will be than Sherman.

Of course a strong effort will be made during the present Congress to modify the revenue system of the country in some very important particulars—in fact to assimilate the Tariff to a "protective" rather than a "revenue" standard. With the Senate constituted as it now is, we do not think that this movement can be successfully carried out to any great lengths, but it will be made one of the main issues in the next campaign.

A sort of a "Constitutional Union"—"People's Party"—all sorts of a party is likely enough to take the place of the present Republican organization, and there may be truth in the the assertion that it will carry at its mast-head Bates, of Missouri, for President, and Simon Cameron, of Pa., for Vice-President, while Forney will stay at the rudder to do the manœuvreing.

☞ We take pleasure in publishing the Card signed by the passengers by the Wilmington & Manchester R. Road on last Sunday morning.

We understand that Mr. Mears, finding that the track had at a particular place accidentally become so injured or twisted, probably by the passage of a train on Saturday evening, that the express train, if running or attempting to run over it at its usual rate of speed, must have been thrown off into the swamp, to the great risk of life and property.

Being unable, himself to repair the damage, Mr. Mears built himself up a fire and waited for hours to give the alarm to the coming train which he succeded in stopping, thus certainly saving valuable property, and, probably, still more valuable lives.

It is proper to remark that none of the passengers attribute any blame to the Company, or its officers, or to the road itself.

The Post Office Appropriation.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, introduced the following bill into the House of Representatives, on Friday last. It was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the whole to be taken up on Monday, yesterday. The following is the bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of $4,296,009 26 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenues and defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, towards the support of the Post Office Department, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1860, the sum of $4,000,000, payable out of any money in the Treasury arising from the revenues of the Post Office Department, is hereby appropriated, and the further sum of $2,400,000 is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, said sums to be expended in conformity with the provisions of the act of the 2d day of July, 1836, in the payment of salaries of officers and clerks, and for the transportation of the mails.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to commence one month after the expiration of the quarter in which the service was rendered, to the date of the approval of this act, shall be paid on all sums found due to the contractors for carrying the mail; and that a sum sufficient to pay the same be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of $1,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the services of temporary clerks, in expediting the payment of creditors of the Post Office Department.

It will be seen, by reference to our telegraphic despatch, that this bill has already passed the House, and will probably pass the Senate to-day. The allowance of interest is so manifestly just and equitable, that nobody made any objection. We are glad to witness the promptitude with which the House has acted in this matter.

☞ The *Fayetteville Observer* and other papers of that class, will continue to quote the Charleston *Mercury* as Democratic authority, although they *know* that it recognizes no allegiance to the Democratic party, and is recognized as an organ by no regular Democrat.—What shall we say of such honesty?

☞ The U. S. Mail Steamer Fulton left New York on the 4th inst. for Havre, *via* Southampton, with 71 passengers and $70,757 in specie. Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner, U. S. Minister to France, and family, were among the passengers.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Melvin's Dist., Bladen Co., N. C.

At a democratic meeting held in Melvin's district on the 4th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, to be held in Elizabethtown, on Monday of February Court, Jas. Hall, Esq., was called to the Chair and A. H. Cain, was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman in a few appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting, and appointed the following gentlemen a committee to propose resolutions: D. B. Melvin, W. A. Melvin, D. M. Melvin, D. E. McDuffee, and A. W. Melvin, who retired and in a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Melvin's District, Bladen County, N. C., as patriotic partizan's, look forward to the approaching Presidential canvass with feelings of dread for the safety of the Union and the Constitutional equality of the South, and desiring to secure to ourselves protection from the ruthless invader who comes in the shape of a Republican fanatic; and further desiring to preserve untarnished the free institution handed down to us by our patriotic forefathers, have determined to make one more effort under the banner of Nationality to stay the torrent of madness which has seized upon the powers of the Northern States, and is fast driving that holy feeling of brotherhood which can alone cement the Union of the States, to confusion, civil war, black hate and ruthless ruin. Asking nothing but our rights, seeking no remedy save such as the Constitution guarantees to us, we come forward and raise the rallying call to battle for equality among the Sister states of the Union. With this feeling we once more buckle on the harness, and, shoulder to shoulder, we bear up under the organization which alone can save the Union, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity. Be it, therefore,

Resolved 1st, That we still have an abiding confidence in the nationality of the Democratic party, and its past history entitles it to the attachment of every lover of the Union whose Christianity is no more orthodox than the Bible, and whose political standard is not higher than the constitution.

Resolved 2d, That we cordially approve of the course of our able and faithful Governor, John W. Ellis, and we are out and out for him for our next candidate for Governor.

Resolved 3d, That we cordially approve of the course of our able and faithful Representative in Congress, Warren Winslow.

Resolved 4th, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty-five delegates to represent this district in the County Convention, to be held in Elizabethtown, on Monday of February Court

On motion, the resolutions were adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to the County Convention: W. A. Melvin, D. B. Melvin, J. K. Melvin, D. E. McDuffee, D. M. Melvin, A. Horn, Wm. Melvin, R. H. McDuffee, Owen Bedsole, A. W. Melvin, H. Fisher, L. H. Hall, J. W. McDaniel, A. J. Tatom, R. B. Cain, W. Beard, S. Smith, N. D. McDuffee, J. S. Tatom, G. S. Bronson, R. Fisher, D. Bullard, M. M. Smith, J. Jones, R. W. Tatom, G. F. Melvin.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the Wilmington Journal and North Carolinian were requested to publish.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAS. HALL, Chairman.

A. H. CAIN, Secretary.

For the Journal.

We, the undersigned, who were passengers on the train which reached Wilmington on Sunday morning the 5th inst., by the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, being desirous of expressing our deep and heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Alexander Mears, who resides on the line of the W. & M. R. R., near Fair Bluff, for his kindness in stopping the train, thereby saving the lives of all on board, deem some expression of our feelings due to Mr. Mears, and do hereby recommend him to the kindly consideration of the W. & M. R. R. Co., and trust they will show him their appreciation of his heroic conduct by presenting him with a free ticket on their road for life. We also tender our thanks to Mr. John J. Evans, the Conductor, and Mr. James Corbett, the Engineer, for the promptness with which they discharged their several duties. Signed,

ULMER C. RUSS, New York,	CHARLES LAMBERT, S. C.,
MATTHEW J. TAYLOR, Va.,	D. SNEDEKER, New York,
W. J. CORNWALL, N. C.,	H. J. WATSON, " "
N. S. PRUDDEN, Georgia,	MARK A. HANEY, Georgia,
G. N. BOSS, New York,	FRANCIS M. BRICE, N. C.,
S. W. HEYMAN, "	W. J. MCCASKELL, N. York,
GEO. F. G. WHITE, N. York,	M. GATTMAN, Mississippi,
E. A. VAUGHN, Saratoga Spgs New York,	W. H. SMITH, Georgia,
	R. M. MCARAN, Penn.,
H. H. BROWN, Alabama,	G. W. HERRING, Florida,
T. N. COLE, "	S. G. NORTHROP, N. C.,
J. W. SHEPPARD, "	D. W. INGRUM. " "
T. F. RICE, "	T. L. SHEHEE, Florida.
FRANK J. LEISEN, Philada.,	

Resolved, That a copy of this be sent to the Wilmington *Herald* and *Journal,* with the request to publish it, and that the same be sent to Mr. Alexander Mears, at Fair Bluff, N. C.

☞ Mr. J. Foxworth, of Marion district, S. C., committed suicide on Sunday last. Cause assigned by the *Star*—probable *delirium tremens* from intoxication.

Words of commendation were printed in the Observer of Monday and of Thursday.—*Observer.*

Such commendation!

Supreme Court.

By PEARSON, C. J. In Long v. Spruill, from Martin, affirming the judgment. In Ballard v. Waller, from Pitt, affirming the judgment. In Campbell v. Campbell, in equity, from Granville, real estate to be divided into four parts and allotted among petitioners and defendants *per stirpes,* the part of the decree appealed from is reversed. In Wilder v. Mann, in equity, from Nash, affirming the order.

By BATTLE, J. In Ward v. Bell, from Pitt, affirming the judgment. In Cherry v. Hooper, from Pitt, affirming the judgment. In Vass v. Conrad, from Wake, affirming the judgment. In Clements v. Davis, from Orange, order reversed and proceedings dismissed.

By MANLY J. In Edwards v. Branch, from Franklin, motion for peremptory mandamus overruled with costs. In Keelhn v. Fries, in equity, from Forsyth, directing a decree for an account. In Tyson v. Lutterloh, in equity, from Chatham, order affirmed. In Oldham v. Oldham, in equity, from Chatham, directing the bill of sale to be delivered up to be cancelled and decree against defendant for costs. In Cowey v. Spruill, in equity, from Martin, second exception sustained.

Raleigh Register.

PARDONED.—We learn that Francis Michel, who was sentenced on the 28th of last month to be hung in March, has received a free pardon from His Excellency W. H. Gist. The grounds of this clemency are the youth of the prisoner, the petition signed by the citizens of Charleston, among whom are prominent members of the bar, the officers of the Court, the jurymen and the owner of the stolen slave, and the evidence that the prisoner being drunk had been beguiled by the negro.—Michel is largely indebted for this act of mercy to the efforts of one of our most eminent jurists.

The pardon reached the city Friday forenoon.

Charleston Courier, 14th inst.

CAN'T STAND IT.—No, we will not submit to have our sex slandered by the twice married minx, Fanny Fern, as in the following:

Men's Eyes will Wander.—Show but a strip of white stocking above your boot, or a bit of an embroidered skirt, or a Balmoral, and you may lead a New Yorker by the nose all over Manhattan, though all Wall street stand waiting for him. I have positively seen gentlemen stand at the ferry gates when their arms were half broken with bundles, eagerly bobbing their heads this way and that to catch a sight of the gaiter boots as they alighted from the various omnibuses. And not all young men either, but gray-headed old codgers, who had grandpa written all over them. "Why should a woman care about it, if her ankles be pretty?" "Care?" It may be just possible that if an exhibition is foreordained and inevitable, she may prefer to choose her audience.

Now, we can positively affirm, and shall be sustained in our assertion, that there is no gentleman of correct habits and good taste, but what would instantly turn his back to a lady who showed more of a handsome and well-turned ankle than usual; *that is,* if he was sure by a "right-about face" of *seeing two prettier ones!*

DISCHARGED.—Pedro Ozanez, first mate, and Antonio Fernandez, third mate of the Spanish brig *Delicia,* were, on Saturday, discharged from custody. They were the two officers brought into this port on board the *Delicia,* in charge of Lieut. R. M. McArann, of the U. S. ship *Constitution,* reported in the *Courier* of the 2d inst. As there stated, the *Delicia* was taken as a prize near Kabenda, Lower Guinea, with a crew of fifteen men, on a charge of being engaged in the slave trade.

The first mate, Pedro Ozanez, made a full statement before Commissioner Egleston, and confessed that they were awaiting the signals of the captain and supercargo, who were on shore making the preliminary negotiations for a cargo of slaves, when they were discovered by the *Constitution.* The *Delicia,* however, being a Spanish vessel, her crew all Spaniards, and the Spanish Government being no party to the Tri-Partate Treaty of England, France and the United States, for the suppression of the slave trade, there is no act of Congress under which these parties can be prosecuted for the charge brought against them. Neither can the vessel be regarded as piratical, for though no papers, colors or name were found upon the vessel, which indicated her nationality, there was a letter of instructions on board, showing that they were acting under authority. The above officers were therefore discharged, there being no authority to regard them as carrying on the slave trade under the laws of the U. S., and nothing to show that the vessel was a piratical character.

In reference to the vessel itself, the U. S. District Attorney will await the instructions of the Department at Washington.—*Char. Courier, 7th inst.*

WIL., CHAR. & RUTH. RAILROAD.—We learn that the iron for fifty miles of the Western Division of this Road has been purchased, costing $44 per ton, delivered in Wilmington, freight, tariff, &c., included. Tracklaying from Charlotte west will commence, it is thought, about the first of April next.—*Char. Dem.*

From the Columbia South Carolinian.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois.

The Charleston *Mercury* having singled out Col. Ashmore as an object of attack, for voting for Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, in justice to him we publish the following extracts from the remarks made by Mr. McClernand, when he cast his vote for Mr. Smith. The grand flourish which the *Mercury* makes about this being a committal to Judge Douglas and squatter sovereignty, is as absurd and illogical as though it were to hold all the Democrats committed to the principles of the old Whig party because they voted for Mr. Smith. The one is about as reasonable as the other. The other members of the delegation, and the five members from Alabama, had the right to do as they pleased. So had Col. Ashmore, and the remainder of the Southern delegation—The entire conduct of Messrs. McClernand, Larrabee, Vallandigham, and other Northwestern Democrats, has been such that no Southern man can be blamed for voting for either of them. In vindication of this position we submit the following remarks, made by Mr. McClernand when he cast his vote for Mr. Smith:

"MR. MCCLERNAND.—Mr. Clerk, I differ from my honorable friend from New York, [Mr. John Cochrane.] I think it is the duty of every Democrat and conservative man in this House to vote for Mr. Smith for Speaker. How stands the case? For some eight weeks we have been trying to elect a Speaker. Throughout the whole of that period I have uniformly voted for a Democrat—sometimes for one Democrat, sometimes for another, but always for a Democrat standing inside of the Democratic organization, except when I voted for my anti-Lecompton friend from Indiana, [Mr. Davis.] In short, we have tried the availability of almost every Democrat in the House, yet have failed to elect any one. Not only have we failed to elect a Democrat, but no one has been elected, and the House is still unorganized, and must continue so until we come to the determination to sacrifice something of personal and party feeling for a common object. I, for one, am prepared to do so; and since we have been informed that it is in our power to elect Mr. Smith over Mr. Sherman, I hasten to say so. I say this as a Democrat—as a Democrat from the Northwest. Am I mistaken in what the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Mallory] had said? Did he say that it was now in the power of the Democratic proper in this House—of the Democratic organization here—to elect Mr. Smith, by joining their votes with the votes already cast for him?

"MR. MALLORY.—In response to the gentleman's inquiry, I will say that the vote now cast for Mr. Smith, with the votes of the Democratic party proper, will elect him.

"MR. MCCLERNAND.—I am glad to be reassured on this point. I shall vote for Mr. Smith, not only to avoid further delay, but because the country has become tired, ay, nauseated, with our continued wrangles and squabbles; because both the character and national interests of the country are suffering, seriously suffering, for the want of necessary legislation; and because my own constituents are directly concerned that the wheels of government should be no longer stayed in their regular, onward course. Our spectacle now is that of a Government paralyzed and powerless. How humiliating to the country! How discouraging to the friends of freedom everywhere! For these reasons, among others I will not pause now to assign, I will vote for Mr. Smith; not because he is a Democrat, but because he is not a Republican, and because he is not a Know Nothing, or American, so-called. I vote for him because, although not a Democrat, he is the next thing to it—an old line Whig, a National Whig, a Clay and Webster Whig, free from all modern *isms.* I would have preferred that he should have been a Democrat, but as he is not, I take him as he is—as a Whig—and I doubt not my constituents will approve the act. Many of them are old line Whigs, who have united with the Democracy in a common effort to rescue the Constitution and the Union from the party which now beleaguer it. Forgetting past differences, they are united in their present endeavors to roll back the turbid wave of Black Republicanism which is threatening to deluge our fair land of promise. The ephemeral questions of policy which formerly divided Whigs and Democrats have ceased to exist. 'Bank,' 'tariff,' and 'distribution,' are no longer practical measures, but have either fulfilled their purposes, or otherwise have become obsolete by lapse of time and change of circumstances.

"The all absorbing issue now before the country is the slavery question; and in regard to that question the Whig and Democratic parties affirmed the same doctrine in 1852—non-intervention; and this I understand to be the doctrine of all national Whigs in Illinois to-day. Thousands of these Whigs came to our rescue in Illinois, in the memorable contest of 1858, which was crowned with the success of Senator Douglas; and many, very many, of them voted for me in my late election; besides, in the present fierce struggle for Speaker, Mr. Smith has voted for as many as three Democrats. Magnanimity, gratitude, therefore, as well as public duty, require of me that I should vote for Mr. Smith; and with these explanations, made in his presence and hearing, I do so freely, not simply as a Democrat, but as a patriot.

"I cross the line of my party for the first time in my life, to vote for other than a Democrat; but I do it because it is no time to higgle about a barren consistency, and because I would put patriotism before party; and may I not appeal to my Democratic brethren from the great North-west to do the same? I feel assured that they will. Mr. Clerk, I change my vote from Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, to Mr. Smith, of North Carolina."

Now we do contend that for such a man it would have been much better for the Southern men to vote. What was the result?—the election of Pennington, the man against whom Southern men should entertain a special grudge, for his ungentlemanly deportment in the Sumner affair and his active hostility to Col. Brooks.

If the Illinois men had evinced a determination to force one of their members upon the Democratic party, there might even then have been some pretext for refusing to vote for Mr. McClernand. But as will be seen by the opening sentences in the above remarks, so soon as the assurance was positively given that a conservative man could be elected, they went over and had actually elected Mr. Smith, when the treacherous members from Pennsylvania, caught in net of their own weaving, abandoned him. This fact alone acquits them of any such change. The vast majority of the Southern men, in sustaining Mr. McClernand, distinctly stated that they did so under peculiar circumstances, and did not mean their vote to be regarded as an endorsement of the popular sovereignty views of Judge Douglas. With this disclaimer, we do not see why the others could not have done the same thing, and thus have defeated Pennington. On the forty-third ballot, 117 votes were necessary to a choice. Mr. McClernand received 91, while 26 Southern votes were thrown away, which if concentrated upon him would have elected him.

Again, if this concentration had been upon some anti-Lecompton Democrat who had refused to vote for a Southern man, or for the nominees of the Democratic party, then still Southern men would have been perfectly right in not supporting him; but such was not the case with Mr. McClernand. We doubt if any single member from the South had the slightest misgivings as to the satisfactory organization of the House if Mr. McClernand had been elected.—Under Mr. Speaker Pennington, Sherman, the Helperite, will probably be chairman of Ways and Means, while Burlingame, of Clifton House memory, will preside over the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

We shall refer to this matter again. We believe there is no difference of opinion in this State on the squatter sovereignty absurdity. But we see that its practical evil results are magnified, the offence of those who maintain it greatly exaggerated, and all for political purpose, under the exalted but too much abused pretext of Southern devotion.—There is evidently a desire to produce a schism in the Democratic party—to break up the Charleston Convention, and through a Southern Convention to nominate an extreme man, who it is hoped may be elected by some fortuity, the election being carried into the House. Against this design, which began to develop itself during the last session of our Legislature, and more recently in the Alabama Convention, it will be necessary to guard.

SIGNATURE OF THE CROSS.—The mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signature, is in the form of a cross, and this practice having formerly been followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariably proof of such ignorance; anciently, the use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons, for amongst the Saxons the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write. In those times, if a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof presumptive that he was in holy orders.—The word *clericus* or *clerk* was synonymous with penman; and the laity, or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters.

The ancient use of the cross was therefore universal, alike by those who could and those who could not write; it was, indeed, the symbol of an oath from its holy associations, and generally the mark. On this account Mr. Charles Knight, in his notes to the Pictorial Shakspeare, explains the expression of "God save the mark," as a form of ejaculation approaching to the character of an oath. This phrase occurs three or more times in the plays of Shakspeare; but hitherto it has been left by the commentators in its original obscurity.

COTTON TRADE IN NORFOLK.—The Norfolk *Argus* of Friday says:

"It is an important fact that the cotton trade has greatly increased in Norfolk within a few months past. During last year a large amount of the great Southern staple was sold here; but the receipts, sales and shipments here for several months past have increased vastly. Since the opening of the new canal a large number of bales have come to this market from planters who have for years shipped to Northern markets. By the Albemarle and Chesapeake and Dismal Swamp Canals, and by the Seaboard Road, there have been heavy shipments to our merchants, who find a ready sale for nearly all grades. The receipts on Wednesday and Thursday summed up nearly three thousand bales, the greater part of which was sold here; and the number is expected to increase greatly, and Norfolk may now be considered one of the greatest cotton as well as corn and lumber markets in the country—perhaps the greatest on the coast between New York and New Orleans, excepting Charleston and Savannah."

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.—The first response to our proposition to publish statistics of home manufactures, comes to us from Benj. Oliver, Esq., Mount Olive, N. C., who informs us that he and some others have commenced the manufacture of an improved Plow, patented by B. R. Hood, of Clinton, N. C., which they think ought to supersede the Yankee cast plow. To one stock and standard can be attached every variety of plow required for a plantation, from the turning plow to the cotton opener. It is made of wrought iron or steel, as may be desired.

Let our farmers try the North Carolina plow, by all means.—*Fay. Observer.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Heavy Damages.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 7th, 1860.

A verdict has been given in the Court of Appeals in favor of the Washington, Fredericksburg & Richmond Route, against the Virginia Central, for violation of charter in carrying through passengers. It is said that the damages amount to half a million of dollars.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1860.

The House yesterday elected Doorkeeper and Postmaster, and passed the Postal Bill. Adjourned until Thursday.

The Senate received and referred the House Postal Bill. It will probably pass to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1860.

Yesterday the Senate debated nearly the entire day the franking privilege amendment to the Postal Bill.—No action on the Bill.

Contractors will memorialize the Senate to-day, praying immediate action.

TRIAL OF HAZLETT.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Feb. 8, 1860.

Hazlett was fully identified on yesterday as one of Brown's party at Harper's Ferry. Many witnesses were examined. The trial had not concluded.

Slaver Captured.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8th, 1860.

The slave bark Orion, of New York, recently captured on the coast of Africa by a British steamer, had upwards of a thousand negroes on board. The Captain has been imprisoned at St. Helena.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8th, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton quiet. Flour advanced 5 cents; Southern $5 40 a $5 70. Wheat buoyant; white $1 53 1-2. Corn quiet; new 80 a 82 1-2 cents. Spirits Turpentine firm at 45 a 46 cents per gallon. Rosin dull at $1 50 a $1 60. Rice firm at 3⅞ a 4⅜ cents.

Arrival of the Overland California Mail.—Nomination of Governor Latham as U. S. Senator.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—The overland California mail has arrived.

The Senatorial struggle in the California democratic Legislative caucus was terminated by the nomination of Governor Latham on the first ballot after his name had been introduced. The use of his name took Mr. Weller's adherents by surprise, and was quite unexpected by the public at large. His success is attributed to the determination of the democracy to rid itself of the dynasties which hitherto have governed to a great extent the politics of the State.

Lt. Governor Disney, who now becomes Governor, will be inaugurated on the 14th. Mr. Quinn, the President pro tem. of the Senate, becomes Lt. Governor.

It is thought that before winter passes a Senator will be elected to succeed Mr. Gwin.

The steamer Northerner, bound to Portland, was wrecked January 6th, near Cape Mendocuis and eleven of the passengers and twenty-one of the crew were lost. The vessel is a total loss, but the mails and treasure were saved.

Judge Baldwin will probably be Senator Gwin's successor, and Eugene Cassidy will succeed Judge Baldwin on the bench.

Joshua Price as Secretary of State, and Geo. Wallace as private secretary, have been confirmed by the Senate and retained by the new Governor.

Gov. Latham sent a special message to the Senate in relation to the six southern counties of California proposing to separate from the State and organizing under a territorial form of government.

The Governor says that a two-thirds vote is necessary to pass an act authorizing such a separation, and that no further action is necessary on the part of the State to consummate this purpose. The authorization of Congress, however, he suggests will be necessary. He doubts not that the aggregate sentiment of the State is opposed to the separation, and he considers it proper that Congress should decide whether the opinion of the people of the proposed Territory ought to be accepted as conclusive.

Advices from Mendocino county report Indian outrages in that region. Several dwellings had been burnt and four hundred head of cattle killed. The Governor was to send a special message to the Legislature on the subject.

Maj. Fitzgerald had died at Los Angelos.

Further Foreign Items by the Asia.

The steamers Arago and Glasgow had arrived out.

A commercial treaty between France and England was expected to be signed in a few days.

The following French diplomatic changes are announced:—M. Barret goes from Madrid to Constantinople; the Duke Grammont goes from Rome to Madrid; and the Prince Latour Dauvergne goes to Rome.

The Paris bourse closed firmer; rentes 69f.

The Sardinian ministry has not been officially announced. It is said that Count Cavour will certainly have the Foreign Department, and Count Fanti that of War.

The position of affairs between Morocco and Spain is unchanged.

ENGLAND.—The Early of Derby, at the banquet given by the mayor of Liverpool, expressed the hope that the ensuing session would witness the adoption of a good measure of reform. He believed that the conservative party would offer no factious opposition to it.

James Smith, the sailor on board the American ship George West, who stabbed the mate of that vessel on the passage from New Orleans, has been delivered up under the extradition treaty to the American consul at Liverpool.

FRANCE.—With regard to Napoleon's free trade programme, he is represented to have said, in reply to certain observations, that "the manufacturers who exist solely because they are protected have been aware of my intentions for five years, and have had plenty of time to prepare for the change. The sytem of prohibitions has had its day, and I have not the power to raise the dead."

The London Herald's Paris correspondent reiterates the previous statement that a portion of the French Imperial Guards have received their camping equipage, and that the regiments quartered at Versailles are ready to march at a moment's notice for Italy, as their officers believe.

ITALY.—A solemn reconciliation is reported to have taken place between Cardinal Antonelli and the prelates who have hitherto been opposed to him.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post telegraphs that the current rumor that the Pope has demanded the evacuation of Rome by the French troops is absolutely false. The Times' correspondent, however, says that unless the French government disavows the famous pamphlet, it will certainly be called upon to withdraw its army.

THE LATEST.—*London, Saturday morning.*—The produce markets are uninfluenced by the contemplated changes in the French tariff.

The Bombay mail of December 27 has arrived. The Bombay journals say the rebel force is utterly annihilated.

The London Star thinks that probably the commercial treaty negotiating between England and France will be signed before the delivery of the Queen's speech. The Herald believes the treaty is already signed, and will come into immediate operation.

It is reported that the Archbishop of Paris has resigned his seat in the Council of the Empire. His resignation is expected to give a more determined attitude to the clerical opposition to the Emperor's anti-Papal policy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—*Norfolk, Feb.* 4.—The Schr. Ed. J. Clarke from Philadelphia, bound to New York with coal, run ashore off Willoughby Point, in the late storm. Part of her cargo was thrown overboard. She was leaking badly and had lost her sails.—The crew was badly frost bitten. She was towed up.

The schooner American Bell ran ashore off Currituck. Her cargo was landed.

Arrived, in Hampton Roads, U. S. steam sloop-of-war Merrimack.

Southern News Items.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—Col. Peck, who killed Mr. Harris lately, has been discharged by the grand jury.

The steamer De Soto, from Havana on the 2d inst., has arrived. The Maretzek opera company was breaking up.

Sugar 9⅞ reals. Sales of 20,000 boxes. Molasses, clayed, 4½ a 4¾ reals. Muscovado 5¼ a 5½ reals. Freights have slightly advanced. Exchange on London 13¾ a 14¼; on New York 3 a 3¾.

HEAVY COFFEE RECEIPTS.—*New Orleans, February* 6.—Five vessels arrived here to-day from Rio Janeiro, with Coffee, their cargos reaching in the aggregate 23,000 bags.

From Kansas and Utah.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 4.—The Territorial Legislature has passed an act incorporating the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express, being a reorganization of the Pike's Peak Express Company, with an increased capital and a wider field of operations.

A bill abolishing slavery has been under consideration, but no definite action has been taken upon it, both branches of the Legislature being principally engaged with local legislation.

Martin F. Conway, the Congressman elect under the Wyandotte constitution, left some days since for Washington, to appear before the Senate's Harper's Ferry investigation committee.

Judging from the late adoption of the Wyandotte constitution, the general belief is that the project for enlarging the boundaries of Kansas will be voted down by a large majority.

The news from Salt Lake by yesterday's arrival is unimportant. It was said that considerable uneasiness existed among the heads of "the church," in consequence of the evidences that a large emigration would take place from the Territory in the spring to Pike's Peak and Carson valley. Brigham Young strongly opposed such emigration.

FROM WASHINGTON.—*Washington, Feb.* 5.—A number of democrats who are here from Kansas have conferred with the Southern democrats in Congress, and propose to advocate the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Wyandot constitution, changing the boundaries so as to include Pike's Peak and that portion of the Territory of Nebraska on the South Platte river, the change to be submitted to the vote of the people of Kansas, and when ratified they are to be admitted as a State by proclamation of the President.

Hon. Marcus J. Parret, Gen. Pomeroy, Judge Amy and other republicans, who are here from Kansas, insist on the admission of Kansas under the Wyandot constitution, without any alteration, that constitution being already ratified by two-thirds of the citizens of the Territory. The question of popular sovereignty will not be urged, as Judge Pettit, of Kansas, has said he is confident that there is one hundred thousand inhabitants, which comes up fully to the requirements of Mr. English's bill. It is also proposed to resist the organization of any new territories. They want to attach Dacotah and the region round about to Nebraska, while Utah and the Territories south of Kansas are to be annexed to New Mexico and to follow its fortunes. To this it is objected, that having secured slavery in New Mexico by law, this immense territory should not be brought under the same enactment, which might secure it to slavery forever.

Union Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—A mass meeting was held here last night at National Hall, having for its object the "union of all good citizens, without regard to their former political associations, in forming a great national party for the preservation of the Federal Union, the protection of the constitutional rights of the States, the suppression of sectionalism, from whatever quarter it may come, and securing of the election to office of truly national and conservative men."

The meeting was very largely attended. It was not addressed by any man of note, but letters were received from Hon. Edward Everett, Millard Fillmore, E. M. Conrad, of Louisiana, Geo. Briggs, of New York, John Minor Botts and others, endorsing the movement. The patriotic sentiments breathed in these letters were loudly applauded and created great enthusiasm.

AMOUNT OF MONEY IN THE TREASURY—BOARD OF NAVAL SURGEONS.—*Washington, Feb.* 5.—The amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft on the first of last week, was $7,940,000; receipts for the week previous, $1,174,000; drafts paid, $800,000.

A board of naval surgeons will meet at Philadeldhia, on the 1st of March, to examine candidates for admission into the medical corps. Application for leave to appear before the board for examination must be addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and be accompanied by testimonials as to moral and physical qualifications; also, to show that the applicant is over twenty-one years of age and under twenty-five.—*Balt. Sun.*

REFUSES TO TESTIFY.—*Boston, Feb.* 5.—Mr. Redpath has resolved not to respond to the summons of the Harper's Eerry investigating committee of the Senate, and has left here for parts unknown.

FATAL RENCOUNTRE IN ASHBORO'.—We learn from a friend who received a letter from Ashboro', that a difficulty occurred on last Tuesday, between Matthew Dixon, and Robert Wear. It appears that Wear had some spite against Dixon, and that on the day above mentioned Dixon being in a stable, Wear approached him with a knife and cowhide in hand, Dixon seeing Wear approach him thus, picked up a brick, threw it at Wear and broke his scull, from the effect of which he died. Dixon was arrested and an application is being made to Judge Dick to admit him to bail.—*Fayetteville Carolinian, 4th inst.*

Strange Occurrence at a Funeral.

The Chicago Times, of Friday last, has the following account of a singular incident at a funeral:

One of the strangest occurrences happened yesterday at the funeral of Michael Guthrie, who was accidently killed the day previous on the Northwestern railway, which we have ever been called upon to chronicle. The family of Mr. Guthrie, consisting of a wife and three children, had made extensive arrangements for the accommodation of the friends of the deceased at the funeral. A large number of carriages and a numerous assembly of mourners were present when the undertaker, Mr. Berry, arrived with the hearse. About the same time, another carriage, containing a woman richly and fashionably dressed, was driven to the door. The woman alighted and entered the house. To the astonishment of the assembly, to all of whom she was a total stranger, she greeted the children of Guthrie as her own, and they in turn addressed her as their mother, manifesting the greatest joy, mingled with surprise at seeing her. The wife, on the other hand, was confounded. She knew not what to say, nor what to think of this sudden and strange appearance of one who claimed also to be the wife of the deceased, and who was addressed by his children as their mother. She knew herself to be their step-mother, having been married to their father in due legal form, and in full confidence that his first wife was dead. This supposition being now overthrown by the sudden appearance of one claiming to be that deceased wife, the other wife began to upbraid the children for not telling her that their mother was living. The real mother, (for such the stranger was) assured her that the children were not to blame, as they, as well as their father, had reason to believe her dead. She had deserted her husband in the city of St. Louis, where they lived, and shortly afterward caused an announcement of her death to be published in the newspapers of that city. But she was not dead. Leaving St. Louis she had lived in Chicago, not knowing that her husband was here, until she saw the account of his death published in the papers yesterday morning. She had come to reclaim her children, and to behold for the last time on earth the form of their father.

Old Noah B. was, in his old age, given, when in his cups, to religion. One day his "old woman" sent him out to split wood, but coming across a brandy bottle, he came home very much "obfusticated," his errand unaccomplished. Taking a seat, he commenced with—

"Wife—wife, do you think the Lord, in his goodness (hic) kin send us into fire everlastin?"

No answer from his wife, who was highly incensed to find her liege lord in such a condition.

"Wife, kin the Lord intend to burn us all in fire everlastin?"

Mrs. B., by this time, was boiling over with indignation, but still no answer.

"Wife, (hic) so you think the Lord means (hic) to burn us all (hic) in fire everlastin?"

This was more than human patience could endure, and she could not hold her tongue any longer; she'd speak out if she died for it:

"No! yer old fool, yer! not if he waits for you to split the wood!"

A BENEFICIAL WORK.—The Emperor Napoleon has appropriated $5,000,000 to making the canals of the South of France, from Marseilles to Bordeaux, ship canals; they are 26 yards wide and 16 1-2 feet deep. The time now taken via Gibraltar straits, is two months, with everything favorable; the time required by this new way will be ten days.

AMERICAN GROWN TEA.—A gentleman in the agricultural division of the Interior Department states that he had tasted some tea made from the leaves of the plants grown in the agricultural garden on Missouri avenue, in Washington. He says that the flavor is far superior to any he has ever tried, having a rich, oily taste, which is really delightful. The tea, to be properly tested, must be drunk without milk.

A BOULEVARD IN BALTIMORE.—The Mayor of Baltimore, in his late message to the City Council, says that the city's share of the receipts from the horse railroads of one cent per passenger of the five cents paid, will, in the course of a few months, enable the authorities to go on and complete a plan begun several years since, for a "Boundary Avenue," more like the Boulevards of Paris than anything else in the country.

NOT SO BAD.—A young lady who has not left off hoops, and who plays a powerful game of whist, to please her papa, told him recently that she wished he would buy her the Messrs. ——'s *trump card.* "What is that?" asked the unsuspecting parent. "Why their *tray of diamonds,* to be sure," was the reply.

The junior editor of the Washington Constitution says that he was "born a gentleman. Then he has been "born again.

No "Worn-Out" Land.

It is a great point gained in a right course to call things by their right names. In agriculture, as in other matters we are often misled by the use of phrases that convey false ideas. One of these, for instance, is the term "winter-killed," as applied to wheat; it should "*water*-killed."—There is no winter, probably, severe enough to kill wheat unless there is too much water in the land. As long as we say "winter-killed," we comfort ourselves with the idea of a providential dispensation; but when we say water-killed," we understand that the evil can be remedied and we go to draining our lands.

So it is with the expression "worn-out lands." When men are persuaded by the constant use of this expression that their lands are "worn-out," they become very willing to sell out, and sacrifice valuable property for the benefit of those who understand the matter, and they themselves start off in search of such as are not "worn-out." Let it be understood that there is no such thing as worn-out land; that the expression conveys a falsehood; that even with our present lights, it is a very practicable thing, with a moderate degree of intelligence and skill, and no very large amount of means to restore these lands to any degree of fertility they have ever possessed. This lesson has been well learned in Maryland and a large portion of Virginia, but our Southern friends of the Atlantic States, judging from our exchanges, have yet to learn it. Let them be told then, everywhere, and constantly, that *they have no worn-out lands*—that in fact their lands were intended *to last forever,* and will last forever, and feed and clothe them and their children for a thousand generations. Yet our able contemporary, the South Carolina *Farmer and Planter,* says: "It has just come to this point—we must go down hill, or go West—we can't stay here any longer, and live by planting, without improvement." Let our friend tell his subscribers that here in Maryland we have tried all the alternatives, we have been "down hill," and many of us have been "West," and have abandoned both one and the other for "improvement," and *know* that that is the best thing.

We are led to these remarks by a letter in the *South Countryman,* written by the Rev. Mr. Best, of Cass county, Georgia, an intelligent gentleman, who after some years of farming experience in one of the finest portions of Maryland, has made a large purchase in the former State, and is, we have no doubt, reaping the advantage of his earlier experience, and giving those about him the benefit both of wise counsel and good example in the way of improvement. Mr. Best tells of the extraordinary increase in value of lands in Maryland by the mere use of clover and plaster; of farms which twenty-five years ago could be bought for ten and twelve dollars, being worth now fifty, sixty and eighty dollars per acre, and fully worth the difference, estimating by the increase of product; fifty bushels of corn per acre after wheat and thirty bushels of wheat per acre on fallow, are by no means extraordinary crops. The same may be said of other sections where lime has been the only extraneous matter added; Mr. Best relates his own experience in the use of Mexican Guano and its extraordinary results; the marvellous effect of Peruvian Guano is even more familiar; we have seen a tenfold increase of crop from a single dressing, showing all the difference between almost absolute sterility and the highest degree of fertility. Now what we wish to point out is the absurdity of speaking of such lands as "worn-out," and the folly of using a term which conveys a very erroneous idea. Take the case of the land improved by the use of plaster and clover. Here is nothing whatever added but a bushel of sulphate of lime per acre, for a few successive years, and the result is the difference between six or seven bushels and thirty bushels of wheat, and fifteen and fifty bushels of corn, and all the difference between no grass at all and one and a half tons of clover. If it is said the wheat and corn come from the clover, then where does the clover come from? Not surely from a bushel of plaster. The whole matter is, that in adding what is a mere atom compared with the bulk of soil to which it is applied, we have done all that was required for a very high degree of fertility; a thing simply impossible were the soil in the least deficient or "worn-out" as regards all the other essential elements of wheat and corn and other crops.

The method of improvement suggested by Mr. Best is, without question, the true one; the deeper plowing and clover growing. "I will sow clover seed," says he, "every month in the year until I find out the right time." Permanent improvement on a scale of any extent, without deep plowing (a depth of at least eight inches) and the growing of clover or some good substitute, we consider out of the question. If there is any other method, we know nothing at all about it.

American Farmer.

ARRIVAL OF A SLAVER.—A rakish, full rigged brig reached this port on Wednesday, 1st inst., from the Coast of Lower Guinea, after a passage of 40 days, in charge of Lieut. R. M. McArann, Midshipman N. H. Farquahar, and 10 marines and 10 seamen of the U. S. Navy. She was taken on the 21st December last after a 12 hours chase, by the U. S. ship *Constellation,* Commodore Inman, the brig then being on the Coast of Guinea, about 60 miles Northwest from Kabenda. She displayed no colors, and no papers have been discovered on her. It is thought from information obtained from the Sailing Master, who had command of her when taken, that her name is the *Delicia,* a Spanish vessel, built in Barcelona some 25 years ago, and at present rather old, but a fast sailer. She sailed from Sagua la Grande, in the Island of Cuba, in September last, and in crossing the ocean for the African Coast stood well to the North. She had been hove in near the land for several weeks previous to her capture, and it is believed was in momentary expectation of embarking a cargo of 600 negros when she was taken. No money was found on board. A slave deck, boiler for cooking, and all the necessary appliances were found ready for immediate use. The captain or supercargo was on shore when the brig was taken, and he was consequently not captured. She had a crew of 13 men, in addition to her officers, all of whom appeared to be Spaniards. The men were put on board the *Constellation,* but the first and second officers have been brought here in the brig.

The vessel, &c., will be immediately placed in the hands of the U. S. Marshal.—*Charleston Courier.*

DEATH OF A GIRL FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A daughter of Mr. John Carhart, of Hickory Grove township, Iowa, aged twelve years, was bit on the arm in November last. The dog, it is supposed, was rabid, but the wound soon healed, and until recently created no uneasiness. The Davenport Gazette, of the 24th, however, says:

Last week she complained of pain in her back and general indisposition. Showing her "dog wound" to one of her school companions last week, she said it was still painful, and the sores looked inflamed. Saturday afternoon she laid in bed. Sunday morning last she went into convulsions on the sight of water. Her convulsions afterwards were from a few minutes to over an hour in duration, and she was sensible between them.—During these spasms she clutched at everything, violently chewed a napkin, and appeared more frantic by the sight of her own saliva on the napkin.—At times she shrieked fearfully, yet did not appear sensible. It was a horrid spectacle. Monday morning, during her rational moments, she called the family around her, and bade them an affectionate farewell, being fully sensible of her hopeless condition. Convulsions gradually became weaker, and Monday evening, at five and a half o'clock, she quietly died.

SPAIN AND CUBA.—The London *Times,* in commenting upon the late message of Presiden Buchanan, says:

"To the purchase of Cuba the President shortly alludes. Whether cuba will pass into the hands of the Americans in our time we cannot say; but, if one event more than another is likely to hasten the change of possession, *it is such a crusade as that in which Spain is now indulging.* To keep fifty thousand men, month after month, in an enemy's country costs money, as we know to our cost; and though Spain is now prosperous enough, yet the time may come when the dollars of President Buchanan will be a sore temptation to the O'Donnell Ministry. To our thinking, the glory of beating a few African barbarians, and even the profit of occupying a fortress or two on the coast, will be dearly purchased with the revenues of the richest and most patient of colonies."

HARD CASE.—The free negroes recently expelled from Arkansas, have published an appeal to the Christain world to protect them. They say Indiana shuts her doors upon them, Illinois denies prairie homes to them, Oregon will not receive them, and Minnesota is debating whether or not she shall admit them. They complain of being forced into a cold climate suddenly from a warm one, and present a sad picture of the distress that they suffer. If their injudicious friends in free States had let them alone, it is quite likely that they would have been still enjoying their freedom unmolested in the South.

It is related of the elder Dumas, who had an extensive acquaintance with writs of seizure, that one day his charity was invoked in aid of the interment of a bailiff, who had died in the greatest destitution. Upon being informed that the amount necessary was twenty-five francs, Dumas pulled fifteen Napoleons from his pocket, exclaiming: "twenty-five francs to bury a bailiff!—take all I've got, and bury twelve of 'em!"

An Army Reviewed by a Lion.

The author of a recent work on Algeria relates the following incident, which occurred while marching with a body of French troops on their way to attack the Kabyles:

We had ridden carelessly forward, admiring the view, or speculating on the game to be found in those mountain passes, when the sudden halt and the unslinging of carbines startled us. Pushing past the rear files, we galloped to the front just in time to prevent the sergeant, who led the advance, firing at a noble lion, who, advancing toward the same path which we were pursuing, had halted abruptly at our view. He had evidently come from a different direction to the one we were pursuing, and was making to the very pile of mountains whose sombre colors had excited our curiosity. Five minutes later, and we should not have seen him; but, as it happened, there he stood, evidently very much astonished at thus plumping suddenly on so large a party. Were we to fire, we should doubtless either kill or mortally wound the animal. In the first case, all would be well and we should be the richer by a lion's skin; in the second place, we should be sure to lose one or more men, and it was a responsibility the young officer in command would not assume. Hastily giving the order to unsling the carbines, he closed up the men with some difficulty, for the horses were very restive. In case the lion showed a disposition to attack, all were to face toward him, and it was to be hoped that the general discharge would prove mortal. If disposed to let us do so, we were to pass him quietly.

I have often heard that the lion by day in no way resembles the same animal by night. During the darkness, seeking his prey where he can find it, he will attack anything with the greatest ferocity; but during the day-time, it being his proper period for sleep, and being, besides, generally gorged with food, he seldom attacks man. In the present instance, I had little confidence in the effects of our fire, for our horses as their riders forced them to approach their dreaded enemy, became more and more alarmed and restive. The lion was, doubtless, the one I had heard roar in the distance the previous night, and he had been to the other side, seeking his food among the donars of the native tribes near Tenient, from which he was now returning to his den.

Our files well closed up, we neared the lion, who showed no symptoms of fear; gazed at us, not savagely, but apparently with great curiosity. Then he moved his tail to and fro, like a large cat; and, as we neared him, he deliberately sat down on his hind-quarters, looking then for all the world, like a queer-colored, large Newfoundland dog. Just as we ranged up with him, passing by in single file, the horses' heads and tales were together, he opened his huge mouth with a mighty yawn, uttering, as he did so, a sound between a heavy sigh and a growl. This he did without rising, and in a most sleepy manner, as though he were supremely indifferent to our presence.

All this time our horses were terribly excited, and my own, a jet black Syrian barb, which had carried me many a mile over the plains of Wallachina and Roumelio, and who, from his intense love of mischief and fighting, I had long since christened "Bashi-Bazourk," was now completely cowed, and though walking at a very slow pace, his black coat was all white with foam. I was not fifteen paces from the lion, and I could not resist the fancy that seized me to rein in and look at him. Trembling in every limb, my horse obeyed me, and as the rear files of our escort moved past, I contemplated the noble brute. He was a splendid male, of the color called by the natives the "black lion," and which, they say, is the most fierce and terrible of all. He seemed sleepy and quiet enough just then, and did not even look at me. The jangling of the men's arms appeared to catch his attention; and it was indeed but a moment's space that was allowed me for contemplation, for a slight move on his part caused my horse to bound aside so as almost to unhorse me, and when I recovered my seat and my power over my frightened steed, the sleepy fellow had deliberately lain down, and resting his noble head on two mighty paws, he followed us with his eyes as we moved slowly away.

The Scotch Pig Iron Trade.—The quarterly report of Mr. Thorburn, of Glasgow, states that at the close of the year there were 125 furnaces in blast, and the computed make for 1859, amounts to the unprecedented total of 950,000 tons. The shipments and local consumption absorbed 915,000 tons, being the largest demand in any year except 1853, and showing an increase of 105,000 tons over last year, and of 72,000 tons over 1857. The stocks are now estimated at 330,000 tons, of which 141,000 tons are in warehouse-keepers' stores, and 189,000 tons in makers' hands. In January, 1853, there were 270,000 tons in warehouse-keepers stores, and 180,000 tons in makers' hands. The malleable iron works and founderies have continued during the past year in undiminished activity, and recently contracts to the extent of at least 1,000,000 have been made for iron ship-building on the Clyde. A hundred years since the first blast furnace was completed in Scotland, and up to 1825, the annual production did not exceed 30,000 tons, while it is now approaching 1,000,000 tons.

Inaugural of Mr. Speaker Pennington.

The clerk declared Mr. Pennington to be elected, and appointed Mr. Sherman and Mr. Bocock to conduct him to the chair.

The Speaker said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—I return to you my grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished honor you have been pleased to confer upon me in electing me the Speaker of this House. Coming here for the first time at the present session to be associated with you as a member, no event could have been more unlooked for than that I should be called upon to preside over your deliberations. And my friends will do me the justice to say that I have not sought the position, as I certainly never desired it. I am nevertheless as conscious of the dignity and importance of this high office as any gentleman can be; but should have been better pleased had its duties been entrusted to other and more experienced hands.

After witnessing the utmost insurmountable obstacles in the way of the organization of this House, I came to the conclusion that any gentleman of any party who could command a majority of votes for Speaker were bound, in deference to the public exigencies, to accept the responsibility as an act of patriotic duty, whether agreeable to his present feelings or not. As that choice has unexpectedly fallen upon me I have not hesitated to accept it. In the execution of this high trust my object will be to do my duty with impartiality and justice to all. I shall have great necessity, gentlemen, for your indulgence in the new position in which I am placed, and I feel entire confidence I shall receive it at your hands.

A representative from the State of New Jersey, on whose soil so many brilliant achievments were accomplished in the revolutionary war, and whose people have ever been distinguished for their devotion to the constitution and the Union, I pray the Great Arbiter of our destinies that I may do no act to impair the integrity of either, but that by wise and prudent counsels peace and order may yet reign in our midst, and our free institutions be perpetuated to our descendants. I feel I have a national heart, embracing all parts of our blessed Union.

Again thanking you for your kindness, I now enter upon the discharge of the arduous and complicated duties of my station. [Applause.]

Mr. Pennington was then sworn in by Mr. Phelps, (who is the oldest consecutive member.)

The members were then sworn in; they came up in delegations.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, offered a resolution providing for the adoption of the rules of the last Congress for the government of the present.

It gave rise to some discussion, and was adopted.

Mr. Phelps asked but did not receive consent to introduce a post-office deficiency bill.

The House then adjourned till Friday.

A Dog of Great Durability and Perseverance.—A friend informs us that he saw a dog a short time since taken out of an old dry well, where he had remained for fourteen days and nights without water or food, and that when turned loose he immediately started on a rabbit hunt.

His dogship is evidently, as an old fox hunter would express it, game to the back bone. Though fourteen days may appear a long time for a dog to survive without food or water, if we mistake not it is stated by some naturalist that dogs have been known to survive for thirty days without receiving any nourishment.—*Orangeburg Southron.*

The Spanish Navy.—This once terrible navy now consists of two new vessels, the Reina Isabella, 86 guns, built at Cadiz, and the Rey Francisco, 84 guns, built at Ferrol, both in good condition; four frigates, Esperanzo and Feria 42 guns; Baiten 40, and Cortes 32; five transport frigates, from two to four guns each; five corvettes, of which two are of 38 guns, Villa de Bilboa and Ferrolano; two of 24, Isabella II and Louisa Fernando; and the Mazerredo of 16; twenty-three brigs, one of 20 guns, one of 18, five of 16, fourteen of 12, and two of 10; three small brigs, carrying altogether 32 guns; five schooners, carrying 24 guns; and seventy-three light vessels, carrying about an equal number of guns, and particularly adapted for colonial service.

Contradicted.—A report was circulated in the religious and secular press, a few weeks ago, that the Hon. Edward Stanly, of California, formerly in Congress from North Carolina, designed taking holy orders in the Episcopal Church. The report is without foundation; Mr. S. has contemplated nothing of the kind. He has recently returned to California to devote himself to professional and agricultural pursuits on his ranch some thirty miles from San Francisco.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

FIRST ROUND.

February 11, 12, Elizabeth,..................Bladen Springs
" 18, 19, Onslow,..................Haw Branch.
" 25, 26, Sampson,..................McGee's.
March 3, 4, Smithville,..................Zoar.
" 10, 11, Bladen,..................Johnson's Chapel.

The following gentlemen are the District Stewards:—Messrs. Stephen D. Wallace, John C. Blocker, Duncan Cromartie, D. S. Saunders, J. C. Millis, Fletcher H. Bell, Jonathan W. Thompson, James Smith, Wm. J. Parker, Wm. H. Walker and Thos. J. Forlaw.

They are respectfully invited to meet at the office of the Rev. Jno. S. Long (basement of Front street Church,) in Wilmington, on Monday the 6th of February, 1860, at eleven o'clock, A. M. A special matter of business will claim their attention.

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

WANTED.

Copies of the "Wilmington Journal" of the 5th of January 1860. Any of our subscribers having the paper of above date, and willing to part with it, will greatly accommodate us by mailing it to us, for which we will return to them the value of ten cents per copy in postage stamps.

FULTON & PRICE.

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.
Jan. 23d, 1860 118&22-tf

Holloway's Pills, for mothers and all other members of the weaker sex, should be kept constantly on hand, to use in all cases of irregularity and disorganization of the functions peculiar to them. They are harmless but effective, and act as an alterative, tonic, and expellant. Sold at the manufactory, No 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots. Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c.

O. L. FILLYAW.
March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam was used for many years in the private practice of a celebrated Oculist with the greatest success in cases where the

EYELIDS ARE INFLAMED,

or the ball of the Eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearances of inflammation after two or three applications. There is a numerous class of persons that are peculiarly exposed to accidents or diseases that weaken and inflame the Eyes and perhaps destroy the sight, who, from the nature of their employments, are compelled to work in a cloud of dust and grit.—Such should never be without this Balsam.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
February 9th, 1860. 24-1w

HATHAWAY & CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFER FOR SALE

1,000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.
300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas.
100 barrels Clarified Sugars.
50 tierces choice clean Rice.
500 barrels *strictly choice* planting Potatoes.
400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.
40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.

Feb. 2d, 1860 23-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING established a *resident buyer* in the city of New York, and extended to him facilities for procuring "bar gains as they occur," we feel that we have placed ourselves far in advance of our competitors, in our offering of cheap, handsome Goods, and late novelties. We receive weekly additions to our magnificent stock.

Sept. 29.—21 tf HEDRICK & RYAN.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.
IT NEVER DEBILITATES.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.
CURES DYSENTERY.
CURES CHOLIC.
CURES FLATULENCY.
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.

See advertisement in another column.
February 2d, 1860—23-2m.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should no be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.

May 21 1859. 211 & 37-eow-1y

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., in this town, by Rev. J. L. Pritchard, Mr. NATHAN HALL, and Miss ELIZABETH TERRY.

Near Fair Bluff, on the 2nd inst., by J. G. Powell, Esq., Mr. THOMAS HAMMONDS to Miss PRUDENCE BULLARD.

In Sampson County, on the 2nd inst., by E. C. Smith, Esq., Mr. DANIEL H. CHESNUTT, of Duplin County, to Miss MATILDA J. BOONE, daughter of Chesnutt Boone, Esq.

In Brunswick County, on the 31st of January, by D. L. Russell, Esq., Mr. A. V. GOODMAN to Miss M. E. OTTAWAY. All of Brunswick.

In this county, by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., on the morning of the 5th inst., Mr. STEPHEN KEYES to Miss AMELIA CANADY.

In Duplin County, on the 2d. inst., by the Rev. James M. Sprunt, Mr. HENRY C. MOORE, of Wilmington, to Miss HATTIE G. SWINSON, of Duplin County.

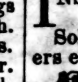
DIED.

In this town, this morning, (6th inst.,) HETTY J., youngest child of Thos. H. and Julia F. Johnson, aged 1 year and 9 months.

In Onslow County, on the 22nd of January, of Pneumonia, Mr. HANSON M. POLLOCK, aged 43 years.

In this town, on the 6th inst., Mr. JOHN PASTINA, aged about 24 years—a native of the Island of Nevada.

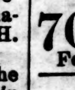
TO THE PUBLIC.



THE SUBSCRIBER having re-opened the "UNION HOTEL," in Kenansville, would be pleased to have his friends and the public generally to give him a call, as no pains will be spared to make his guests comfortable.

PATRICK MERRITT.
Feb. 9th, 1860. 24-2m

NEGROES WANTED.



THE SUBSCRIBER is now in market for a number of LIKELY NEGROES, for which he is determind to pay the highest prices. Persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to call on me soon, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

B. C. BARDEN.
Feb. 9th, 1860 24-3m*

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov 24th, 1859. 1y

OSNABURGS.

700 YARDS HEAVY COTTON N. C. OSNABURGS. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.
Feb. 8th

COFFEE ARRIVED.

859 BAGS fair to choice Rio Coffee. Landing to-day. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.
Feb. 6.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article		
Beeswax, ℘ lb..	33 @	34
Beef Cattle, ℘ 100 lbs...	6 00 @	7 50
Bricks, ℘ M...	6 00 @	12 00
Barrels, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand....	1 40 @	1 80
New.......	1 80 @	1 90
Candles, ℘ lb. Tallow........	16 @	18
Adamantine...	20 @	26
Sperm........	35 @	50
Coffee, ℘ lb. Java..........	17 @	20
Laguayra.....	12½@	14
Rio..........	11½@	13
St. Domingo..	11½@	13
Cotton, ℘ lb. ord. to mid'g..	10 @	10¼
strict mid'g...	00 @	10½
good mid'g...	00 @	11
Cotton Bagging, ℘ yard........	12½@	14
Rope, ℘ lb...	7½@	10
Corn Meal, ℘ bushel....	90 @	95
Domestics, Sheeting, ℘ yd.	8 @	9
Yarn, ℘ lb..	19½@	20
Eggs, ℘ doz...	18 @	20
Feathers, ℘ lb.	45 @	50
Fish, ℘ bbl., Mullets......	7 00 @	8 00
Mac'rel. No.1	16 00 @	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00 @	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50 @	11 00
Herrings, East	3 00 @	5 00
Dry Cod, ℘ cwt.....	4 00 @	6 50
Flour, N. C. brands ℘ bbl., Family.....	0 00 @	6 40
Superfine...	0 00 @	6 15
Fine.......	0 00 @	5 90
Cross......	0 00 @	5 65
Glue, ℘ lb.,.....	12 @	20
Gunny Bags,....	10 @	18
Guano, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℘ lb.,.......		3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,		62 50
5 tons and over, "		60 00
Land Plaster, ℘ bbl..		1 25
Per ton,.....	8 00 @	10 00
Grain, ℘ bushel, Corn........	00 @	85
Oats.........	45 @	48
Pease, Cow...	85 @	90
Do. B. Eye..	1 00 @	1 10
Wheat, red..	1 10 @	1 15
do. white..	1 25 @	1 30
Rice, rough..	00 @	1 00
do., clean, ℘ lb.......	4 @	4¼
Hides, ℘ lb., Green.......	5½ @	6
Dry..........	12 @	13
Hay, ℘ 100 lbs. Eastern.....	1 20 @	1 25
N. River......	95 @	1 00
Iron, ℘ lb. English, ass'd.	4½@	00
American, ref..	3½@	00
do. sheer..	0 @	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00 @	85 00
Swede......	5½@	00
Lime, ℘ bbl..	70 @	75
do. fm store	1 00 @	1 10
Lumber, ℘ M., (River.) Fl'r Boards.	00 00 @	12 50
Wide do....	0 00 @	9 00
Scantling...	0 00 @	7 00
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough......	15 00 @	16 00
planed.....	18 00 @	19 00
clear......	25 00 @	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00 @	15 00
Scantling....	12 00 @	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge..	0 00 @	13 00
re-sawed...	0 00 @	15 00
Molasses, ℘ gal. on. Cuba, Hhds	25 @	29
do. Bbls.	28 @	30
N. Orleans.	50 @	55

Article		
Liquors, ℘ gall, (domestic.) Whiskey,......	30 @	33
N. E. Rum,....	43 @	45
Gin,..........	40 @	45
Brandy,.......	40 @	45
do. Apple,	65 @	1 00
do. Peach,	1 25 @	1 50
Naval Stores, Turpentine, ℘ 280 lbs., *Virgin....	0 00 @	2 20
Yellow dip.	0 00 @	2 75
Hard,.......	0 00 @	1 75
Tar, ℘ bbl.,	0 00 @	2 00
do. in order,	0 00 @	0 00
Pitch do.,	0 00 @	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	0 00 @	0 00
do. No. 1,	1 50 @	1 90
do. No. 2,	1 20 @	1 30
do. No. 3,	1 07½@	1 10
Spirits Turp., ℘ gallon....	42 @	42½
Varnish, ℘ gal.	26 @	30
Nails, ℘ lb., Cut,.........	3½@	4
Wrought,......	10 @	12½
Oils, ℘ gallon, Sperm,.....	2 00 @	2 25
Linseed, raw,	1 15 @	1 20
do. boiled,	1 15 @	1 25
Pea Nuts, bushl	1 25 @	1 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ℘ bush.	70 @	90
Irish, do.,.	00 @	0 00
do. ℘ bbl.,	2 25 @	2 75
Provisions, ℘ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams......	13 @	13½
Middlings,...	00 @	12½
Shoulders,...	00 @	11
Hog round,..	12 @	12½
Western Bacon, Middlings,...	11 @	00
Shoulders,..	9 @	0
N. C. Lard,....	12 @	12½
West'n do.....	11½@	12
Butter,........	23 @	27
Cheese,.......	11½@	12½
Pork, Northern, ℘ bbl., City Mess,.	18 00 @	19 00
Clear do...	00 00 @	19 00
Butt,......	16 00 @	17 00
Beef, Mess,.	00 00 @	16 00
do. Fulton Market,.	19 00 @	20 00
Poultry, Chickens, live,	12½@	25
do. dead,.	25 @	30
Turkeys, live,.	75 @	1 00
do. dead, ℘ lb.	12½@	15
Sheep, ℘ head, Lambs,.....	1 25 @	1 50
Mutton,.....	1 25 @	1 50
Salt, Alum, ℘ bush.,	25 @	30
Liverpool, ℘ sack, ground, cargo	0 00 @	80
do. fm store	1 05 @	1 15
fine.........	2 00 @	2 25
Sugar, ℘ lb. Porto Rico,...	8 @	9
New Orleans,.	8 @	9
Muscovado,...	7½@	9
Loaf & crush'd,	10½@	12
C. Yellow.....	9½@	10
Granulated,..	10½@	11½
Soap, ℘ lb.,.......	4½@	7½
Shingles, ℘ M., Contract,...	3 00 @	5 00
Common,...	0 00 @	2 00
Staves, ℘ M., W. O. Bbl.,.	16 00 @	18 00
R. O. Hhd.,.	12 50 @	20 00
Ash Head'g,.	12 00 @	13 00
Timber, ℘ M., Shipping,...	0 00 @	00 00
Mill, prime,.	10 00 @	12 00
do. inferior to ordinary,	5 00 @	9 00
Tallow, ℘ lb.,..	10 @	12
Tobacco, ℘ lb., Common,.....	18 @	20
Medium,.....	25 @	30
Fine,.........	45 @	50
Wool, ℘ lb.,.....	17 @	20

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℘ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℘ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℘ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℘ bbl.,.....	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin.............do.......	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine....do.......	00	00 @ 50
Flour.............do.......	00	00 @ 30
Rice, ℘ 100 lbs. gross.......	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℘ bale,..............	0 00	1 25 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℘ foot,.........	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ℘ bushel,...........	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℘ bushel,.......	00	6 @ 0
Wheat, ℘ bushel,.............	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℘ M.,.............	0 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℘ bbl.......	00	00 @ 40
Rosin............".......	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine....".......	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℘ bushel,.......	0	8 @ 9
Cotton, ℘ bale,..............	0 00	1 25 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℘ cubic foot,....	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ℘ 100 lbs.,............	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℘ M., as to size,.	0 00@0 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℘ bbl.......	00	00 @ 45
Rosin............".......	00	40 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine....".......	00	65 @ 70
Cotton, ℘ lb,..............	0 00	0 00 @ ½
Ground Peas, ℘ bushel,.......	00	8 @ 10
Rough Rice, ℘ bushel,.......	0	0 @ 0
Lumber, ℘ M.,.............	0 00@6 00	8 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 8TH, 1860.

Turpentine.—Under the advices from abroad the market for this article has exhibited considerable firmness during the week, though we have no change to report in prices.—There has been a steady demand from both shippers and distillers during the week, and parcels have generally sold on arrival at $2 75 for yellow dip, $2 20 for virgin, and $1 75 for hard, per 280 lbs. The receipts have been moderate, and the sales foot up 4,5 0 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Yel. Dip.	Virgin.	Hard.
Thursday....	611	$2 75	$2 20	1 75
Friday.......	971	2 75	2 20	1 75
Saturday....	1,325	2 75	2 20	1 75
Monday.....	1,239	2 75	2 20	1 75
Tuesday,....	374	2 75	2 20	1 75

Spirits Turpentine.—After closing our review on Wednesday last the market ruled quiet up to Monday when advices were received from the foreign markets reporting an advance in price;—this caused a better feeling among buyers, and the market ruled firm at 42 cents up to the close of yesterday when sales were made at 42½ cents—being an advance of half cent for the week. Sales were also made this morning at same price, at which the market is firm and holders generally asking a further advance. We quote sales as follows:

Friday,.......200 bbls. at 42 cents per gallon.
Saturday......149 " " 42 " " "
Monday.......750 " " 42 " " "
Tuesday....200 " " 42½ " " "
Wednesday..400 " " 42½ " " "

Rosin.—Since our review of Wednesday last we have to report a quiet market for all grades, and the transactions have been confined to a few small lots of Common. There is little or no enquiry for Nos. 1 and 2, and the market rules exceedingly dull at $1 30 to $1 75 for the former, and $1 20 to $1 30 for the latter, as in quality;—the stock on market continues light, but in the absence of sales it is accumulating in receivers hands. For the Common article the market has also ruled quiet, and under advices from the Northern markets the price has declined a shade on last week's quotation. The sales during the week comprise only about 1,600 bbls. at $1 07½ for medium bbls., $1 10 for large bbls., and $1 12½ per 310 lbs. At the close the market is in rather an unsettled condition; $1 10 per 310 lbs. is offered, and holders generally asking $1 15, with only a small stock in the hands of receivers.

Tar.—Continues to be in brisk demand for shipping purposes, and the market rules firm at former quotation. The receipts for the week reach only 659 bbls., which were sold at $2 per bbl.

Beef Cattle.—No beeves worthy of report have been brought to market for a few weeks past, and in consequence the supply in butchers' hands has become materially reduced. We notice a moderate demand, and a prime article of stall fatted finds quick sale. We quote at 6½ to 7½ cents per lb., according to quality.

Barrels.—For empty Spirits Turpentine barrels the market continues to rule inactive. There is a moderate stock in first hands and scarcely any demand exists—the sales being confined to a few small lots of second hand ones at $1 40 to $1 60 each, as in quality.

Coffee.—The market is moderately supplied with nearly all descriptions, and rules quiet with merely a retail demand. A lot of 850 bags Rio was received by a dealer a few days since, of which about 150 bags sold from wharf at 11½ to 13 cents per lb., as in quality; the balance has gone into store. We refer to our table for store prices.

Cotton.—The market continued to rule inactive at our closing quotation of Wednesday last (11 cents for good middling) up to Friday and Saturday, when there was more disposition among buyers to operate, and sales were made at that figure. The foreign advices received on Monday reported an advance in price, which had the tendency to somewhat strengthen the market here, and it has since ruled steady at quotations below. We notice only moderate receipts for the week, and there is but a small stock in the hands of receivers. Sales as follows: Friday, 205 bales at 11 cents for good middling; Saturday, 339 do., and Monday, 39 do. at 9 cents for stained, 10 cents for ordinary, 10½ a 10¾ cents for middling, and 10¾ cents for strict middling; and Tuesday, 29 do. at 10 cents for stained, and 10½ cents for middling.

Corn Meal—Little or none has been brought in, and the market is poorly supplied; in fair demand. We quote country lots at 90 cents and from the granaries at $1 per bushel.

Dried Fruit.—Receipts meagre, and little or no demand. We quote apples at 5 cents, and peaches 7 cents for unpeeled and 9½ to 11½ cents for peeled.

Feathers—Are in light supply, and we notice a fair demand. Sell at 45 to 50 cents per lb. for good quality.

Fish.—The market is poorly supplied with nearly all descriptions. We refer to our table for store prices.

Flour.—We have no change of importance to report in this article. The arrivals of State brands continue light, and there is only a small supply on market;—we note a limited enquiry, however, and the sales for the week have been confined to two or three parcels (about 325 bbls.) at $5 90 for fine, $6 15 for superfine, and $6 40 per bbl. for family—the market closing steady at these figures.

Guano.—Is in fair enquiry, and the market is moderately supplied. We quote as follows: Peruvian $60, Reese's Manipulated $52, Jarvis Island $40, and Sombrero $35, in lots of one ton and upwards.

Grain—For Corn there has been an active demand since our last, and owing mainly to the light receipts an advance has been obtained on previous rates. The stock at present on market is very light, and a few cargoes would command ready sale. The arrivals for the week comprise only 5,100 bushels, of which 3,617 sold at 85 cents per bushel, and 1,500 on terms not made public—closing firm at above figure.——Oats—We have nothing new to report in the market for this article. Dealers have a moderate stock on hand; and there is merely a retail business doing.——Peas—Of all descriptions are in light stock, and sell readily on arrival. For *Cow* there is an active demand, and the receipts comprise only one or two small parcels, which were taken by dealers at 85 to 90 cents per bushel.——Rice—For *clean* there is only a light demand, and we note a fair stock on market. We quote small sales at 4 cents per lb. For the *rough* article there has been a fair enquiry, and we learn that sales were made in the early part of the week of about 35,000 bushels at $1 per bushel—the market closing steady at this figure.

Hay.—In this article we have no change of consequence to report. There continues to be an active demand from dealers for both Northern and Eastern make, and the market is poorly supplied. A few cargoes would meet with ready sale at high figures. See table for quotations. One lot of 193 bales Eastern was received by a dealer on Monday, which has gone into store.

Lime.—Is in fair enquiry, and at present there is only a small stock on market. A cargo of 500 casks was received by a dealer on Monday, which is selling from wharf at $1, and from store at $1 05 a $1 10 per cask for common lump, in quantities to suit.

Molasses.—For Cuba there is a fair demand, and the market is moderately supplied. The cargo of new crop noted in our last as received, has been closed off at 27 to 29 cents per gallon. Another cargo of new crop (260 hhds. and 25 bbls.) was received from Cardenas on Monday, which is selling at 27 cents in lots, and 29 cents per gallon for single hhds. We continue to quote old crop at 24 to 26 cents, according to quantity.

Pea Nuts—Ruled dull during the early part of the week, but for the past two or three days there has been a moderate demand, and prime quality sells readily. The arrivals have been quite small, and principally of scattering lots, which have found sale at $1 25 to $1 50 per bushel—the latter price only for a *prime* article.

Potatoes.—Sweet are brought to market sparingly, and sell readily at 70 to 80 cents per pushel, as in quality. For Irish we notice only a light demand as yet for planting purposes, and there is a fair stock on market. Last sale from wharf was at $2 12½ per bbl. We quote from store at $2 75 to $3, in quantities to suit.

Provisions.—N. C. cured Bacon begins to arrive rather more freely, and at present we notice a moderate stock in dealers' hands. The demand appears to have become somewhat checked, and buyers operate sparingly at quotations, anticipating a decline. The sales for the week have been confined to a few small lots at 12 to 12½ cents for hog round, and 13½ cents per lb. for hams—closing rather quiet at these figures. In Western cured we have nothing of consequence to report;—there is merely a retail demand, and the market is moderately supplied. We quote from store at 9 cents for shoulders, and 11 cents per lb. for sides.——Lard.—The arrivals of N. C. make continue moderate, and we notice a fair supply on market. There is scarcely any demand, and the sales have been limited at 12 a 12½ cents in bbls., and 12½ cents per lb. in kegs. Western sells from store at 11½ to 12 cents, as in quality.——Pork.—The advices from other markets received since our last have caused more firmness in the market here, and, with a reduced stock in dealers' hands, prices have improved a shade. See table for store rates. *Fresh* continues to be brought in slowly from the country, and sells quick at 7½ to 8 cents per lb. for corn fed.

Salt.—We have no change worthy of note to report in the market for either description. No receipts of either Liverpool ground or Alum, but we notice a moderate supply of former arrivals in dealers' hands. We quote the former from store at $1 05 a $1 15 per sack, and the latter at 25 to 30 cents per bushel, as in quantity.

Shingles—There is some enquiry for shipping, and for Common the market exhibits more firmness. Small sales at $2 per M.

Timber—Continues to be in active request for mill purposes, and former quotations are fully maintained. Some 8 a 10 rafts have been received for the week, and sold at $6, $10 25, $10 50, $11 to $11 75 per M., as in quality.

Freights.—Rates coastwise remain about the same as last reported. Only a small amount of produce at present offering, and there are plenty of vessels in port. We refer to our table for last prices paid.

SALISBURY, Feb. 7.—Bacon 11½ a 12½; Beeswax 20 a 25; Coffee, Rio, 12½ a 14; Java 17 a 22½; Cotton 10 a 11; Cotton Yarn 1 00 a $1 10; Corn 75 a 80; do. Meal 75 a 80; Feathers per lb. 30 a 35; Flour per bbl. 5 50 a $5 75; per Sack 2 75 a $2 85; Lard 11 a 12; Pork 7 a 7½; Molasses, Cuba, 34 a 45; New Orleans 55 a 65; Muscovado 45 a 50; Oats 40 a 50; Potatoes, Irish, 50 a 75; Sweet 50 a 55; Rags, per lb 2½; Salt per sack 2 20 a $2 25; Sheeting, brown, 9 a 10; Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Crushed 12 a 15; Clarified 11 a 12; Tallow, 10 a 12; Wheat, white 00 a $1 20; red 85 a 90; Wool 25 a 30c.

NEWBERN February 7.—For the week—Turpentine—Sales during the week large and market active. Sales of 1100 bbls. on Saturday and 300 on yesterday, at $3 for dip and $2 15 for scrape.

Rosin—Very dull. We quote Common nominally at $1. Stock about 25,000 bbls.

Spirits Turpentine—Sale on yesterday of 100 casks (town made) at 42c. per gallon. Stock about 800 bbls.

Cotton—In absence of sales of any consequence we quote 9½c. for ordinary to 10½c. for extra. Market dull.

Corn—In deman A cargo could be sold readily at $4 50 per bbl.

CHARLOTTE, February 6.—Cotton—We quote extremes at 6½ a 10 cents per lb.

Flour—Commands 3 a $3 10 per sack of 98 lbs.; 6 a $6 25 per bbl.

Wheat—Red brings 1 10 a $1 15 per bushel; white 1 25 a $1 30 per bushel.

Corn—Sales at 90 a 95 cents.

Peas—Nominal at 80 a 85 cents.

Oats—None in market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 1500 bales—market steady. Flour firm; sales of 5,000 bbls.—State $4 90 a $5, Ohio $5 70 a $5 80, and Southern $5 50 a $5 75. Wheat is quiet; sales of 9,500 bushels—white California and Canada $1 35. Corn is dull; white and yellow 80 a 82c.—Pork is quiet—Mess $17 a $17 31¼ for old, and $18 12½ for new; old Prime $12 a $12 25, new do. $14 25 a $14 37½.—Coffee is firm; sales of 2500 bags at 11½ a 12½c. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at 45 a 46c.; sales chiefly at the latter price. Rosin dull at $1 50 a $1 52½. Rice is firm but quiet.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6.—Cotton—We have again to report a very active demand for this article, the sales to-day having reached upwards of 3400 bales. There was a good deal of irregularity in prices, but the market is reported to have closed with a slight advantage on the Middling and lower grades in favor of sellers. The transactions comprise 157 bales at 8; 115 at 8¼; 163 at 9; 271 at 9½; 13 at 9¾; 163 at 9¾; 89 at 10; 462 at 10¼; 26 at 10⅜; 88 at 10½; 200 at 10⅝; 962 at 10¾; 26 at 10⅞; 258 at 11; 219 at 11⅛; 56 at 11 3-16; 40 at 11¼; 7 at 11⅜, and 81 bales at 11½c.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 6.—Bacon 11½ @ 13; Cotton—Fair to Good, 10½ @ 11¼; Ordin. to Mid. 9¼ @ 10; Flour—family, 5 85 @ $5 90; Super. 5 60 @ $5 65; Fine, 5 35 @ $5 40; Scratched, 5 10 @ $5 15; Grain—Corn, $1 05 @ 1 10; Wheat, $1 00 @ 1 15; Oats, 60 @ 70; Peas, $0 90 @ 0 95; Rye, $1 10 @ 1 20; Lard—12½ @ 14 cents; Molasses—Cuba 28 @ 33 cents; New Orleans, 50 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, $1 50 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, $2 25 @ 0 00; Virgin, $1 70 @ 0 00; Hard, $1 25 @ 0 00; Spirits, 00a 39 cents.

Cotton—Since our last review the business in this article has been good. Our market has not ruled so firm, and our former quotations are barely sustained. Sales on Friday at 10½. None in market this morning.

Flour—We have no alterations to make in our prices.—The arrivals since our last, although not so much as for the week preceding, have been equal to the demand. Sales easily made at quotations.

Spirits Turpentine—We make no change in our prices.—Receipts are rather light than otherwise. Sales on Friday and Saturday at 39 cents, and some lots are said to have been held for better prices.

Bacon—Not much arriving. Sales can be easily made at quotations, according to the quality of the article.

Grain—Receipts light; market firm.

Pork—Sales in the market at 8 to 8½ cents.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—Flour is dull; Howard Street $5 37. Wheat is firm; white $1 35 a $1 50; red $1 20 a 1 30. Corn is dull; white 70 a 72 cts.; yellow 70 a 71 cts. Provisions are steady and unchanged. Lard 10½ a 11 cts. Whisky 23 cts.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 1.—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

2—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. Murray & Co.

Schr. Dolphin, Charles, from Little River, to Master; with naval stores.

3—Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, from Philadelphia, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.

3—Schr. Pearl, McKethan, from Lockwood's Folly, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. Murray & Co.

4.—Schr. Henry Janes, Aldrich, from New York, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. T. C. Worrell, Dixon, from Baltimore, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Seguine, Elliott, from Boston, to J. H. Flanner; with 191 bales hay.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Winsmore, from Bristol, R. I., to Harriss & Howell.

Schr. E. J. Talbot, Payson, from Rockport Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1,500 casks of lime to Allen & Clark.

Schr. Sea Bird, Smith, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Governor, Hooper, from New York, to Kidder & Martin.

Brig S. P. Brown, Townsend, from Cardenas, to Hathaway & Co.; with 25 bbls. and 260 hhds. molasses.

Schr. Volant, Hatsell, with goods from wreck of Brig Allex. Wise, to Master.

Schr. Wave, Davis, from Hyde county, to Master; with 1,500 bushels corn.

5.—Schr. Iowa, Payne, from Hyde county, to W. H. McRary & Co.; with 1,700 bushels corn.

Schr. Francis Ann, Roberts, from Perquimans county, to Stokley & Oldham; with 1,900 bushels corn.

Schr. Northern Light, Corson, from New York, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. R. O'Brien, O'Brien, from New York, to W. W. Peirce.

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to Owen & Yarbrough.

6—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. Murray & Co.

7.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. Murray & Co.

CLEARED.

Feb. 2.—Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Brig Lincoln Webb, Lloyd, for Matanzas, by J. H. Chadborn & Co.; with 150,000 feet lumber.

Schr. S. B. Strong, Boyd, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores and cotton.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Fisher, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores and cotton.

Feb. 3—Stermer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. Murray & Co.

Schr. Henry Hooten, Giles, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co. [The Hooten was from Surinam, and put in here a short time since for repairs.]

Schr. Cyclone, Dall, for Mediterranean, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

Brig Albert Adams, Cousins, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

Exports Schr. S. B. Strong, for New York: 533 bbls. spirits turpt., 512 do. rosin, 28 bales cotton, 938 bush. pea nuts, 26 bdls. paper, 3 boxes and 2 bbls. mdze.

Exports Schr. L. S. Davis, for New York: 309 bbls. spirits turpt., 800 do. crude do., 941 do. rosin, 7 do. naptha, 157 bales cotton, 3,631 bush. pea nuts, 2 boxes and 1 bbl. mdze., 6 hhds., 15 bbls. and 1 tce. old iron.

4—Brig Rolerson, Orlando, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with 500 bbls. rosin, 387 do. tar, 269 bales cotton, 1,194 bushels pea nuts.

Schr. Lewis Mulford, Doyle, for New York, by J. A. Willard; with 1400 bbls. crude turpt., 500 do. rosin, 23 bales cotton.

Schr. E. D. McClenahan, Briggs, for Baltimore, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 694 bbls. rosin, 4 do. tallow, 13 bales cotton, 3 hhds. and 1 bbl. hides, 16 cords juniper wood.

Schr. D. W. Eldridge, Agden, for Antigua and a market, by Harriss & Howell; with 32,943 feet lumber, 20 barrels potatoes.

Schr. Norman, Collins, for Curacoa, by Kidder & Martin; with 25 bbls. pitch, 15 do. tar, 8 spars, 126,000 feet lumber, 24,000 shingles.

Exports Brig Albert Adams for Boston: 510 bbls. spirits turpantine, 150 do. crude do., 202 do. rosin, 697 do tar.

4—Schr. George J. Jones, O'Neill, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell: with 117 bbls. spirits turpentine, 794 do. rosin, 33 bales cotton, 29 do. yarn, 95 do. sheeting, 662 bush. pea nuts, 2 boxes mdze.

6—Schr. L. P. Smith, Cheesebro, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 500 bbls. spirits turpentine, 700 do. crude do., 23 bales cotton, 1,007 bushels pea nuts.

7—Schr. Worth, Merrill, for New York, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 96 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,835 do. rosin, 66 do. soap stone, 103 bales cotton, 63 bushels pea nuts, 1 bbl. old iron.

Schr. Aid, English, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with 900 bbls. crude turpentine, 361 do. rosin, 705 bushels pea nuts, 50,000 feet lumber.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. Murray & Co.

7—Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

8—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E. Murray & Co.

Schr. Francis Edwards, Babcock, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

$5 REWARD

WILL BE GIVEN for the recovery of a CANOE, lost on the night of the 17th ult. Said boat is about 16 or 17 feet long, colored red on the bottom with Still or Rosin varnish; inside painted a lead color and the seats white, or white tipped with lead.

JNO. D. TAYLOR, Brunswick County.
Feb. 8. Herald copy and chg. Journal. 132-2t—24-1t*

Spalding's Prepared Glue!
"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."
ECONOMY!
Dispatch!
Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"Useful in Every House."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,600, N. York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithrograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.☜

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

Feb. 1, 1860. 126&23-1y

SITUATION WANTED.

AS CLERK OR BOOK-KEEPER. Apply to DAVID E. BUNTING.
Feb. 3.—128-2w—24-2t.

SUNDRIES.

LANDING FROM VESSEL—900 bushels White CORN; 400 bushels good PEAS.
IN STORE—100 bales Eastern HAY; 100 bbls. FLOUR—Super and Family; 500 bushels OATS.
TO ARRIVE—1,500 bushels Black SEED OATS; 1,000 " White SEED OATS.

For sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.
Jan. 27, 1860. d&w

NORTH CAROLINA BUCKETS.

A LOT OF MAKEPEACE'S BUCKETS, manufactured in Fayetteville. For sale at factory prices, by BIZZELL & CO.,
Jan. 28th, 1860 No. 29 North Water Street.

SUNDRIES! SUNDRIES!!

ALL KINDS of Agricultural Implements and Turpentine Tools, Hoop Iron, Shot and Powder, Soap, Starch, Crackers, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Family Mess Beef, in half bbls., Raisins, Candy, Soda, Yeast Powders, Flour, Molasses, &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

February 7th. ZENO H. GREENE.

CORN—CORN.

1900 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE HERTFORD CORN just received per schr. Francis Ann. For sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.
Feb. 7.

COFFEE—COFFEE.

50 BAGS RIO AND LAGUAYRA. For sale in quantities to suit, by BIZZELL & CO.
Feb. 1.

AUCTION SALES.

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

BRIG "UNION STATE."

2,000 BAGS RIO COFFEE

NOW DAILY EXPECTED.

UPON ARRIVAL OF THE VESSEL, (of which due notice will be given,) we will sell at public auction the entire cargo, say

2,000 BAGS RIO COFFEE,

Imported direct per Brig "Union State," being of well selected grades.

We respectfully solicit the attendance and encouragement of the merchants of the State at this sale of a *thoroughly Southern* importation.

Terms as usual in other cities: Four months credit, approved negotiable paper, and allowance of one per cent. tare.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

☞Papers copying former advertisement will please copy this; stop former, and send bills immediately to

Feb. 8.—132&24-ts. O. G. P. & Co.

$150 REWARD.

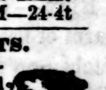


I WILL GIVE $50 for the confinement in the jail of New Hanover of negro woman SILLA, who left my plantation the 15th February last, and $100 for evidence to convict any white person of harboring her.—SILLA is about 20 years old, very black, coarse features, and well built. Her mother belongs to Mr. Wm. C. Mott, and the most of her friends are in Canetuck in this county.

JAS. E. KEA.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 8, 1860. 132-4w-W&M—24-4t

BEEF AND OTHER FRESH MEATS.

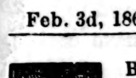




THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has quit the Market House, and may hereafter be found at Mr. VanBokkelen's ICE HOUSE, on Front Street, where he will be pleased to supply them with the BEST of every kind of FRESH MEATS in season.

T. H. JOHNSON.
Feb. 3d, 1860. 128-4t—24-2t*

LOST OR MISLAID.



BY THE SUBSCRIBER on or about the 21st ult., in Wilmington or between there and his residence, a MEMORANDUM BOOK, covered with sheepskin, natural color, about 6 by 3½ inches, of about 100 pages mostly written up,—no papers except a letter to his address recollected—no catch—an index—valuable only to himself. Thankful for its return, a liberal reward to the restorer.

P. MURPHY.
Feb. 2nd, 1860 130-2t—24-1t

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY

SINCE ALL,

OLD & YOUNG

AFFIRM ITS TRUTH,

Viz: That Professor Wood's Hair Restorative

Will preserve *infallibly* the *growth* and *color* of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age.—Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional men and Gentlemen and Ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby, recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are yours respectfully,

GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative about two months ago it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparation I have ever used. I regard it as an indespensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing or beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.

MRS. C. SYMONDS.
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857. 114 third st.

Wellington, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others who are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgement of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Feb. 7th, 1860. 131&24-3m

CINCINNATI BACON.

40 HHDS. *CHOICE* CINCINNATI BACON SIDES and Shoulders. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.
Feb. 8th

BUY NORTH CAROLINA DOMESTICS.

BEAVER CREEK CO.'S 4-4 SHEETINGS; Beaver Creek Co.'s Yarns, assorted. Always on hand and for sale on account of manufacturers by the bale.

A. E. HALL,
Wilmington, Feb. 6, 1860. 10 North Water st.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

OUR S. B. KAHNWEILER is going to start for Europe again in a few days. The *balance* of our FALL AND WINTER GOODS will be closed out at *reduced prices*, to make room for our SPRING IMPORTATION. Any orders from our patrons for European goods will be punctually attended to.

S. B. KAHNWEILER & CO.,
Jan. 25. ☞Old Stand, Corner Store.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

HAVING BEEN REPEATEDLY SOLICITED to introduce

BONNETS

in our wholesale department, we respectfully announce that we will offer, in connection with our *STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, CANES, &c,*

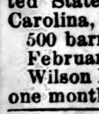
A full line of the SPRING STYLES, gotten up expressly for wholesale trade, by one of the largest manufacturing and importing houses in the country. Our stock will be entirely *NEW AND FRESH*, and ready for exhibition by March the 1st.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

From every section of the State will find it to their advantage to examine our assortment before making purchases elsewhere.

MYERS & MOORE,
Feb. 6. 34 Market street.

DESIROUS OF CLOSING OUT



OUR ASSORTMENT OF UMBRELLAS preparatory to laying in our new *SPRING STOCK*, we offer them from this day, and for the balance of the month at 20 PER CENT below regular retail prices, at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market street.

Feb. 6. MYERS & MOORE.

RHODES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE,

THE STANDARD MANURE, for Cotton, Corn and Wheat, besides Root Crops, Gardens, Fruit Trees, &c., has received the endorsements of all leading Chemists of the United States; also, the State Agricultural Societies of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

500 barrels for sale by E. A. KEITH.
February 3d, 1860.

Wilson Ledger, Tarboro' Mercury, Raleigh Standard copy one month and send bill to this office.

PLANTING POTATOES.

50 BBLS. PRIME QUALITY, just received. For sale by [F4] A. E. HALL.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the public, that they will sell, from to-day, their whole stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING at cost prices,

NOT TO CLOSE BUSINESS,

But to close their ready-made clothing business. Their object is, from next season, to attend only to the MERCHANT TAILORING and HOSIERY BUSINESS.

If you want to make a bargain, call soon at HEINS & DOMLER'S Wilmington Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

Feb. 2, 1860.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞*Made of White Wheat and Warranted Good.*☜

THIS FLOUR is manufactured at "Wachovia Mills," Salem, N. C., expressly for our trade, and is warranted to be of superior quality.

Each Barrel is branded as above.

☞Fresh supplies received weekly. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Feb. 1. S. E. Corner Market & 2d streets.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF EXTRA GOSHEN BUTTER & N. Y. STATE CHEESE. Also, another lot of GREEN and OOLONG TEAS, put up in 5 lb. packages, expressly for family use.

25 bbls. Pink Eye Planting Potatoes;
35 bags Rio and Laguayra Coffee;
20 gross Round Wood Box Matches;
20 " Clark's superior Paper Box do.;
30 2 and 5 gallon Kegs;
4 doz. Shaker Brooms;
8 " Bed Cords;
Mess Pork and Western Lard. For sale by O. KELLEY.
Feb. 4.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

☞ *The Carriers are prohibited from selling any copies of the Journal.*

CORRECTION.—Mr. Harris, of Maryland, did not vote for Pennington on the final ballot, if at all. We were mistaken in saying so, having been misled by a statement in the Fayetteville *Observer*. When we stated that the Democrats to a man voted for Mr. Smith, we judged so from the vote. It appears that one or two did not. However, Mr. Smith got as full a party vote as any Democrat, and the statement was not only true in intent, but as a matter of fact, substantially and emphatically correct. Leaving out the chivalrous self-sacrifice and generous good faith of the whole body of the Democrats, the *Observer* has no taste for anything but fault-finding. Even if Judge Holman and Mr. Allen had voted for Mr. Smith, there were plenty more of the *Observer's* friends, "People's Party," like Mr. Briggs, ready to turn tail and defeat him.

FIRE.—This morning about half-past one o'clock, the alarm of fire was given, when it was discovered that the kitchen on the premises occupied by Mr. C. Dasher, on Fifth street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, was on fire. The dwelling on Fifth street, Mr. D.'s residence, soon caught. Also, his stables and other buildings on the lot, all of which were entirely consumed. The premises are owned by Mr. VonGlahn. It is believed to be insured for $900. The dwelling, etc., must have cost over $1,600. Mr. Dasher saved a portion of his furniture. His loss is about $400. No insurance.

The next house South, on the corner of Chestnut and Fifth street, belonging to Mrs. Clarrisa Way, was somewhat damaged. Her kitchen was entirely destroyed.—Her loss in provisions, furniture and damage to building is about $200. Insured for $350 or $400.

The house next West, on Chestnut street, owned and occupied by Mr. R. S. Radcliffe, was at one time on fire, and sustained material damage. It is supposed $250 will cover his loss. No insurance.

The residence next West of the above, owned and occupied by Mr. John W. Morris, was somewhat scorched. Insured for $800. Mr. Morris estimates his loss in damage to furniture, etc., at $150.

This is the second fire upon the same block within less than two years, we think; and in both cases there was imminent danger of its spreading to an indefinite extent, from the impossibility of getting any supply of water worth naming. Last night had the fire in Mr. Radcliffe's house on the North side of Chestnut street, got full headway, the two-story dwelling of Mr. Morris, next West of it, must have gone, and with any wind at all the very large and highly inflammable old building on the South East corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, must soon have caught and been in flames—*then* there is no saying where it could have been stopped.

We know it is easy to complain, but we think under the circumstances, we are not complaining too loudly or asking for too much, when we suggest to the commissioners the necessity and utility of a fire-well, or some sufficient reservoir, say at the corner of Chestnut and Old Boundary streets. Some of the most useful and efficient members of the fire companies urged this upon us this morning, or at least requested us to urge it upon public attention, and we know the want of it from personal experience.

As we said before, it is easy to complain, and perhaps there may be some ground of complaint against the unpreparedness of our Fire Department to act on sudden emergency, and the breaking out of fire is always such an event. But it would be folly to find fault with the firemen, whose efforts are always strenuous and disinterested, if sometimes less effective than they might be under more favorable circumstances. Last night, or rather this morning, the engines could not work for want of water. When it was found that water could be obtained at the spring reservoir formed by Mr. London on the lot at the S. W. corner Fourth and Princess streets there was difficulty about the hose, and the fire had been mainly conquered before the stream could be brought to bear. We fear that the discontinuance of the hook and ladder company will not be found to work well with fires on the hill. The hook and ladder could have done good service last night.—*Daily Journal, 4th inst.*

Our Cotton Trade.

The following statement which has been kindly furnished us by a gentleman fully acquainted with the subject, will be found interesting:—

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 3d February, 1860.

Receipts of Cotton from Oct. 1st, 1859, to Feb. 1st, 1860.

Per W. & W. R. R.,	11,595		
" W. & M. "	3,108		
" River,	3,339		18,042 bales.
Of which there has been sold in this market	11,565		
In market unsold,	1,690	13,255	
Forwarded,		4,787	18,042

Most of that received by the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. is sold here, while the greater part of that by the Manchester R. R. and the River is forwarded. C.

The important features in the above statement are 1st, the increase of Cotton from up the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Road, as compared with a corresponding period in former years, showing a developement of the growth of that staple in our eastern counties, and its increasing tendency to seek this market. 2d. The large increase in the proportion sold in this market.—Formerly not a third was sold here—now not a third is forwarded.

The Cotton arriving by River is mainly on Fayetteville account, having already been sold there, and therefore passing through only. The W. & M. R. R. Cotton is not sold here but forwarded to a considerable extent, owing to the difficulty with our currency in South Carolina. If our notes were bankable in our sister State, the advantage to our trade would be large and immediate, for many persons in South Carolina like our market both to buy and sell in, but they cannot use our currency. This matter is worthy of consideration.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—The name of Mr. Winslow, long a prominent Democratic member of Congress from North Carolina, is now mentioned in connection with the Vice Presidency. He is a conservative and moderate man. As it is now pretty certain that Mr. Douglas will be nominated for President, there is an active contest going on in the South as to who shall run on the ticket with him for Vice President. The most prominent candidates are James L. Orr, of South Carolina, Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, and Warren Winslow, of North Carolina. They are all excellent men.

Cincinnati Paper.

We do not agree with our Cincinnati cotemporary in believing it "pretty certain that Mr. Douglas will be nominated for President." Although we never could join in the denunciations that have been heaped upon Mr. Douglas, we still have said enough to show that we cannot agree with that gentleman's course on a particular point, and that, therefore, Mr. D. is not our first choice for President. With Mr. Winslow we have no such disagreement, but on the contrary endorse his position.

Mr. Winslow would make a most excellent Vice President. Few men have risen more rapidly in national reputation.

Fire in Goldsboro'.

A fire broke out in a negro house on the lot of Mrs. Griswold's Hotel, on the night of the first inst., which communicated to other out-houses on the lot, and consuming them. Through timely exertions the Hotel was saved. The loss is estimated at $1,200 to $2,000. No insurance.

Fire in Brunswick County.

The barn of John D. Taylor, in Brunswick county, was burned a day or two since, together with 2,000 bushels rough rice and machinery for threshing—loss about $6,000—insured for $4,500.

☞ Mr. Pennington a fat man.

☞ Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, who has been elected Speaker, is a Republican, but not quite so black as Mr. Sherman. It is understood, and was, indeed, stated in the House on Tuesday, that he voted for Fremont. He is not one of the sixty-six endorsers of Helper's book. Whether he is a member of the Know Nothing order or not we cannot say. We rather think he is, or has been. He made himself very conspicuous by his efforts to have Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, expelled on account of the Sumner affair. Col. Brooks, in his speech of resignation, alluded to him as "the member from New Jersey—the prosecuting member—the thumb-paper member—the Falstafian member, who, like his prototype, was born about 4 o'clock in the morning," etc.

Mr. Pennington was the Governor of New Jersey who affixed the "Broad Seal" of that State to the commissions of a set of representatives to Congress who were not deemed the true representatives of the people. He was then a Whig.

On Tuesday Mr. Smith withdrew, and the Democrats resolved to support Mr. McClernand, of Illinois. One would have thought, that after the strenuous and united efforts made by the Democrats to elect Mr. Smith, the Southern Opposition would have concentrated upon the candidate brought out by the Democrats, but they did not.

The result of the ballot taken on Tuesday was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 233; necessary to a choice 117; Mr. Pennington received 116; Mr. McClernand 91; Mr. Gilmer 5; Mr. McQueen 6; Mr. Millson 6.

The Maryland delegation voted as follows:—Mr. Davis for Pennington; Messrs. Hughes, Stewart and Kunkle for McClernand, and Messrs. Harris and Webster for Gilmer.

The Baltimore *Sun* or Wednesday thus characterizes the vote of Henry Winter Davis:

THE VOTE OF H. WINTER DAVIS.—This man, who grossly misrepresents the fourth district of Maryland in the Congress of the United States, consummated the infamy of his position yesterday by giving the vote and suffrage of this people to a "black republican" for speaker of the House of Representatives. The act is a foul calumny, a reckless libel upon the citizens of Baltimore, and is explicable only upon the well-known fact that he was returned *nominally* only by the violence and fraud of that "club law" which prevailed here upon election day. His seat will, of course, be confirmed by the "black republicans," into whose arms he has plunged to save himself from the hideous exposure which has pursued him to Washington in the testimony taken in the contested election cases of the State.—Verily he has his reward. Unfortunately, Baltimore has no representation in the lower House of Congress.

Throughout this long contest the Democrats have had nothing to accuse themselves of. If they have failed of full success, they have not failed of doing their very best to deserve it. They have forced the Republicans to abandon Sherman, and they have so sifted and riddled them as to leave them but feeble ground to stand up on before the people.

We have not yet got the vote of yesterday by which Pennington was elected.

P. S. It will be seen by the telegraph that the immaculate Briggs, of New York, changed over to Pennington, after pretending to vote for a national man.

The Price of Being Let Alone.

Commodore Stockton, of New Jersey, a wealthy man, largely interested in iron works, writes a letter in which he states the price which is demanded of the South by way of Black Mail, for that is the true meaning of his remarks.

He says that things cannot go on as they are going without a blow up; the North must let the South alone, and as the price of that forbearance the South must let Pennsylvania and New Jersey have just what kind of Tariff they please. We won't steal your negroes, but you must give us ten or fifteen per cent. more duty on iron, so that we can charge you several dollars more per ton for the rails you put on your roads or the materials you use to make your ploughs.

These are not Commodore Stockton's very words, but they convey his meaning as plainly as they can.—They are the propositions of a free booter who stipulates a price at which you can buy him off. We do not go for submitting to any such extortion. We take it that Mr. Pennington, the speaker elect, is of the same Tariff School with Mr. Stockton.

☞ When Mr. Gilmer voted for Briggs, of New York, the Fayetteville *Observer* thought Briggs, of New York, a marvelous proper man. Now, however, when others. like Briggs, "Peoples' Party" men from Pennsylvania, desert, the *Observer* finds that they are wholly different. Has it found out yet for whom its friend Briggs voted? The "Peoples' Party" men in Pennsylvania were pretty essentially Americans, and the *Observer* knows it—anything, Good Lord, to beat these Democrats. E. Joy Morris, the moving spirit, like friend Briggs, was endorsed by the Southern American organs. O, yes!

The *Observer* has found that certain anti-Lecomptonites did not vote with the Democrats for Smith. The *Observer* must be aware that these men have not been counted as Democrats—have not been consulted with as Democrats, and that the Democratic party is not responsible for those who have ranged themselves with the Opposition.

When the Democrats put up a man, the South Americans stood coldly off from him. They could not be made to assume even the appearance of cordiality. Their quibbling was very much like that of the *super-honest Observer*, a great deal for show, but nothing, in fact, when brought to the test. Nothing at all. McClernand, a Northern Democrat, could vote for a Southern Oppositionist. Davis and Harris, Southern Know Nothings, returned the compliment by voting for a Northern Republican;—perhaps, however, it will be found that, like the *Observer's* friend Briggs, he belongs to the "People's Party."

☞ In all positions in life there are lessons to be learned, if one will only learn them. Our editorial room is at the head of the stairs, and that position has taught us this fact, that our smallest devil makes much the biggest noise coming up, of any one about—going down, he clatters like a rough-shod cavalcade of donkeys. The next largest has not quite so ponderous and fussy a motion; *his* donkeys are not quite so rough-shod. So we can tell generally what manner of person is approaching. There is a juvenile colored person who uniformly falls down and runs over himself—apparently he treads on his own nose every day.

But to the moral of our story, for our story *has* a moral: The value of things in general is not in proportion to their noise and pretention, but "on the contrary quite the reverse." "Still water runs deep," or, speaking poetically, "the still sow sucks the swill." The movements which are ushered in with the sound of hew-gag and the beat of tonjon are not always the movements that revolutionize the world.

The noisy and pretentious man is very well typified by the small boys clattering up our stairs. He is but a small shallow person after all, and people find it out and are apt to revenge themselves by such objurgations as we sometimes pour out upon our high-sounding juveniles, when we threaten to take them off at the knees.

COLD.—On Wednesday last Pennington, of New Jersey, was elected, and ever since there has been a northern feeling in the air, and it has been freezing like all creation. It occasioned the loss of our cocoanut—not our head, but our dipper—which got frozen in and got broken up in the attempt to extricate it. We thought of Dr. Kane and Sir John Franklin.

☞ The Tri-Weekly *Watchman*, Sumter, S. C., has made its appearance according to promise. It is a neat, well-got-up and well filled paper. Price $3 a year in advance. Cheap enough in all conscience.

ENTERPRISE.—The *Boston Journal* published Senator Wilson's last "Great Speech" twenty-four hours *before* it was delivered.

The State Press.

TARBORO' SOUTHERNER.—After a long and honorable connection with the press of this State, our friend Mr. Howard of the Tarboro' *Southerner*, proposes to retire from the editorial profession. He commends the Tarboro' *Mercury*, edited by Wm. Benj. Smith, Esq., to the support and patronage of the friends of the *Southerner* as well as to the public generally. We concur in the recommendation made by our worthy friend Mr. Howard, than whom, be it said, we know no cleverer man or better Democrat. We trust that his future life may be as happy and prosperous as it deserves to be.

CHARLOTTE BULLETIN.—The temporary suspension, announced in the *Bulletin* of Thursday last, did not take place, but, on the contrary, the paper has regularly appeared every day since. The issue of Friday stated that arrangements had been made by which the proprietary interest in the various publications issuing from the *Bulletin* office had been transferred to E. H. Britton, under whose name, as publisher, the *Bulletin* now appears. Mr. Britton asks a continuance of public support, pledging himself to devote his undivided energies to the publications over which he presides.

FAYETTEVILLE CAROLINIAN.—Our talented and enterprising friend of the *Carolinian* has reduced the price of his daily to four dollars. He desires to obtain a good business partner—a practical printer.

We learn—not simply from the statement of the editor, although that is sufficient, but also from other sources—that the *Carolinian* is going on prospering and to prosper. So mote it be.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.—This paper, as we see by our exchanges, has changed hands. The paper itself never reaches us.

RALEIGH PRESS.—Mr. Whitaker announces in advance his determination to obtain valuable accessions to the Editorial staff of the *Daily Press*.

CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.—It was by a strange accident that we failed to notice the fact of an addition to the editorial force of this very excellent Democratic paper. Mr. Yates has associated with him his brother, who has all along been connected with the establishment. The Messrs. Yates make a paper altogether worthy of the intelligent community in which it is published and the great party whose principles it advocates.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—This paper is published as usual, at the old rates, not far from the old stand. Its publishers are thankful for past favors, and will do all they can to secure a "continuance and increase of the same." No one, we trust, will accuse us of insincerity, when we add that we really wish they may obtain it.

Daily, $6; Weekly, $2 50—in advance.

The Coalition.

The House is *organized*. As a consequence of the success of the coalition that elected Pennington, Black Republican, Speaker, there naturally follows the election of Forney, who, assuming to base his opposition to the administration upon a difference of opinion in regard to the admission of Kanzas under the Lecompton Constitution, has allowed himself to combine with the enemies of his party and his country. Mr. Forney, we understand, says he will not act with the Republicans—that he has made them no pledges, etc. Along with this election of Mr. Forney, Forneyite, comes the election of Hoffman, of Maryland, Know Nothing Ex-Congressman, which accounts for several queer movements of the Baltimore Know Nothings.

We are sorry to see all this. We once thought better than all this of Mr. Forney, and we regret to be forced to change our opinions. There is amongst some New York and Pennsylvania political managers a standard of political morality to which we could never subscribe, but for which we might make certain allowances. Perhaps we might say that they act too much upon the notion that the end justifies the means; but how excuse tergiversations as to ends? Mr. Forney has done what he cannot undo. He has gained an end at a price that we once thought nothing could induce him to pay.

We are sorry, also, to see Mr. Davis acting as he did—not that we thought him above suspicion of such a thing; but we had hoped that the outward pressure alone would have kept him somewhat straighter. Of Mr. Hoffman, we know little or nothing. He is one of the accidents that the strange excitement of the Know Nothing order threw into Congress to be so soon forgotten that few or none of our readers will recollect his ever having been there.

Our friends at Wilmington, we fear, will be surfeited with Coffee. A direct importation of 2,000 bags is announced.

Charleston Courier.

Will the Charleston *Courier* be so kind as to inform us *when* the last *direct* importation of Coffee from Rio into Charleston took place? Might we ask whether it is nearer 18 months or a year since. This is the second cargo here in about *six* months. The fact is that in so *slow* a place as Charleston this sort of thing might be somewhat likely to make a surfeit and, therefore, no doubt the remark of the *Courier*. Or did the *Courier* not design something of a sneer at our efforts at direct trade? No fear of a surfeit here.

PRECISELY.—E. Joy Morris and the other deserters excuse their abandonment of Mr. Smith on the ground that he would not give them the pledges they required in favor of protective Tariff. In plain terms they wanted to know that he would constitute the committees of the House in a certain way. These people are willing to be "national" for pay. They will let the South alone for "a con-sideration." Let them tax you to death for the advantage of their capitalists and they will generously forbear any more Harper's Ferry affairs for the time being. Most worthy Rob Roys.

The Fire.

As we understand that complaints have been made against the officers of the Fire Department, in connection with the fire of Saturday morning, it is perhaps only an act of justice that we should bear witness to the prompt presence on the spot of Mr. Mitchell, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Vann, Chief Assistant Engineer. We mention these as prominent officers of the Department, without meaning by our silence about others to leave their absence to be inferred.

☞ We are glad to know that an early effort is to be made to do something in the way of the Postal Deficiency Bill.

When Congress is at it, why not go to work and pass all the necessary appropriation bills, and after that amuse themselves by wrangling to their hearts' content.

We wish they would pass a bill establishing a uniform day for the election of members of the House of Representatives, *before* the expiration of the terms of the sitting members.

CHARLESTON RACES.—The four mile race on Wednesday over the Washington course near Charleston, S. C., was wholly without interest, *Planet* having distanced *Arthur Macon*, his only competitor, on the first heat.—Time 7:58.

The second race being mile heats for three year olds, was better contested, the struggle being between Mr Puryear's bay colt *Congaree*, and Mr. Doswell's chestnut colt *Exchequer*, Exchequer being full brother to the redoubted Planet. Congaree won in two straight heats, the first by a length, the second by a head. Time, 1:50 1-2; 1:49¼.

☞ We understand that Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell probably lose about five thousand dollars, by the explosion at their mill yesterday—at least that will about cover the loss. They were fully insured against fire.

☞ Ex-Gov. Chase has been elected, by the Ohio Legislature, to the United States Senate.

☞ Madame Anna Bishop is concertising in Charleston, S. C.

☞ Our young friend A. T. Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville, paid us a short visit this morning. Mr. Banks is receiving his materials for his new daily—*the Courier*.

The more the merrier, we suppose. Certainly we shall be much pleased to see both the *Carolinian* and the *Courier* well sustained, for both Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Banks are personal friends of ours, and both their papers will, no doubt, be worthy of support.

☞ The Hat Factory of Messrs. Ames & Moulton, N. Y., was blown to atoms on the 3d inst. by an explosion, causing serious loss of life.

☞ The Brig S. P. Brown arrived here on Saturday afternoon direct from Cardenas, with 260 hhds. and 25 bbls. new crop Molasses—being the second cargo received here this season.

CHARLESTON RACES.—On Thursday *Fanny Washington* beat *Tar River*, three mile heats best two in three. Time of two straight heats, 5:43; 5:44 1-2.

☞ Ground has been broken on the proposed Railroad from Charlotte to Statesville.

☞ It rained last night, and it blew and it rattled the shutters. It is warm to-day.

A Scurvy Set.

In noticing the praiseworthy action of the democratic members of Congress in rallying to the support of Smith, the South American of North Carolina, we stated our sole regret to be that this concession was made to a party as incapable of appreciating the patriotic sacrifice as of making it. The event has justified our imputation to the letter.—We have a large Opposition exchange list in the Southern States, and we have not yet seen in a single paper of that class *the first syllable of commendation*.

More disgraceful yet, when Mr. Smith withdrew, after several ballots had demonstrated the impossibility of electing him, and the democrats again nominated one of their own men, asking of the South Americans a reciprocation of their generous assistance, the entire squad, with the exception of a half dozen, peremptorily refused, and one of them, *a Southern man*, the very embodiment of that sum of all political villainies, *Baltimore Know Nothingism*, voted for the Black Republican nominee!

We hold that the Southern Oppositionists, as a party, have demonstrated their radical unfitness to represent the South—have demonstrated their want of loyalty to Southern rights—have demonstrated that THEY ARE THE DISUNIONISTS!

Let the South ponder well this lesson, and never again sell the smallest portion of its fair heritage to such a miserable squad of factionists, disorganizers and disunionists.

Petersburg Press.

The *Fayetteville Observer* is a fair illustration of the remarks of our Petersburg cotemporary.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: I beg permission to use a small space in your columns to suggest to the citizens of our town the propriety of establishing a Fire Police.

The recent fire, and in fact most of the fires which occur in our town, should convince us of the need of a force to protect the property of our citizens.

I must confess that I see no earthly use of removing doors, sash, blinds, furniture, &c., from burning buildings if these things are so injured by transportation or otherwise as to render them entirely useless, or if they are to be stolen from the streets.

Nor do I see any necessity of breaking up doors, &c. of the buildings near the fire until it has been duly proven that they cannot be saved. NERO.

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 6th, 1860.

EDITORS DAILY JOURNAL—*Gentlemen:* Will you do us the favor to enquire of your Western exchanges whether or not there is any cloth made in this State suitable for summer clothing for negroes—something similar to the quality called "Denims," of Northern manufacture.

Looking for something of that sort last week, one of our merchants informed us that there was nothing of that kind made in the Southern States. By making public the manufacturers of such goods, the West will find many other purchasers here, besides yours,

Very respectfully, &c.,

BUYERS OF SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE.

Stampede!

On Sabbath morning last, while our citizens were quietly saying their prayers at church, unmindful of the command to "watch" as well as "pray," three prisoners confined in Jail made their escape, without leaving even a vote of thanks behind. One white man, Boon, of Yancey, committed for homicide, and two negroes, one committed as a runaway, and the other for dealing in contraband whiskey. A few hours later, one of the negroes returned, said he was asleep when the others left, and finding the door open when he awoke, and the way clear, he had stepped out for a little fresh air.

The Jailor and his family were absent at the time, and the opinion is generally entertained that assistance was given from the outside.

It is a little singular that while we have one of the best Jails in the State a prisoner cannot be kept in it! A year or two since, two men, one under sentence of death and the other charged with murder, made their escape and have not since been heard of! Strange, yet true.—*Asheville News, 2d inst.*

THE MURDER AND BURNING CASE.—The man Williams of Rockingham county, mentioned in our last as being arrested for the supposed murder of a girl whom he had seduced, had his examination in Greensborough on the 27th ult., before Judge Dick, who admitted him to bail in the sum of $10,000 to appear before the next Grand Jury of Rockingham county.

The murdered girl was named Margaret Helton, and it is said that in a short time she would have been a mother. We do not conceive it necessary or prudent to give the testimony elicited at the examination, as it might prejudice the case to some extent.

High Point Reporter, 3d inst.

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.—*Lawrence Feb.* 3.—The verdict of the jury of inquest into the cause of the recent disaster at the Pemberton Mills exonerates the owners of the mill, and divides the responsibility upon Albert Fully, who furnished the iron pillars, and Mr. Bigelow, the architect of the mill.

NEW YORK ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—*Albany, Feb.* 3.—The State Anti-Slavery Convention held its closing session in this city yesterday. Addresses were delivered by Pillsbury, Wendell Phillips, Powell, Robinson and others, and insurrectionary doctrines were strongly advocated. A resolution was adopted severely censuring Gov. Morgan and the State Legislature, for inviting the "man-stealing Governors and Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky" to visit New York as the guests of the State.

THE TRIAL OF STEVENS, THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENT.—*Charlestown, Va., Feb.* 4.—The trial of Stevens progressed yesterday, and a full jury was sworn.—The opening speeches of the counsel consumed the day.

EXPULSION FROM KENTUCKY.—*Cincinnati, Feb.* 1.—Eighteen citizens of Mason and Bracken counties, Ky., have been expelled from that State on account of their opinions on slavery. Most of them arrived here yesterday.

Veto Message of the President of the Bill to Improve the St. Clair Flats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President sent to the Senate to-day a message in which he says he deems it a sufficient reason for having detained the bill appropriating $50,000 for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats, Michigan, that it was not presented to him until the last day of the former session of Congress, when he had no opportunity to examine it. He says: A constitutional mode exists by which the Legislature of Michigan may, in its discretion, raise the money necessary to improve the channel in the St. Clair river—by a very insignificant tonage duty on American vessels using this channel.

He does not mean to intimate a doubt of the power of Congress to construct such internal improvements as may be essentially necessary for defense and protection against the invasion of a foreign army. It would scarcely be claimed, however, that this improvement is within this category. This river is the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces of Upper Canada. Any improvement of its navigation, therefore, which could be made for the purpose of war, would equally contribute to the benefit of Great Britain, the only enemy that could possibly confront us in that quarter.

War would be a sad calamity, but should it ever unhappily exist, the battle will not be fought on the St. Clair river or the lakes with which it communicates.

The Senate to-day, in executive session, spiritedly debated, for more than two hours, the motion to reconsider the vote by which, some weeks ago, the nomination of Francis J. Grund was rejected as consul to Havre. The contest was ended by confirming this appointment, the majority being unexpectedly large.

The members of the House to-day were keeping the sergeant-at-arms busy by drawing their mileage and salary, the speaker having signed a check on the Treasury for a large amount of money.

Gov. Houston's Message.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Gov. Houston, in his message to the Texas Legislature, takes strong ground against a Southern Convention; and resolutions have been introduced sustaining Gov. Houston's views, on the ground that Texas surrendered her independence for the sake of union, and is, therefore, unwilling to give up the Union on an emergency not deemed sufficient to justify her taking so important a step.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON SHERMAN.—"Well," said the old lady, throwing down the newspaper in disgust, "I do think they ought to make Mr. Sherman Speaker without any more talk. If those fellers only knew what a heap of good his lozenges had done, it would move their bowels of compassion."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.

STEVENS FOUND GUILTY!

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Feb. 6, 1860.

Stevens was found guilty on Saturday last.

Hazlitt's trial begins to-day.

Two Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1860.

The Steamship Asia arrived here on yesterday, from Liverpool on the 21st ult.

It is denied that the French Government intends to proceed against the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Napoleon's free trade programme is very popular in the French departments.

It is rumored that the Pope will demand the recall of the French troops from Rome.

A conspiracy in favor of the Grand Duke is said to have been discovered at Florence.

Relations between Austria and Russia are growing more intimate. Le Nord says that Russia is about to espouse the cause of the Pope.

Ministerial reform measures are prepared for the British Parliament.

Several changes are announced among the French deplomatists. Prince Latour D'Auvergne goes to Rome—Grammont to Madrid.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 21st, 1860.

Cotton—Sales for the week 103,500 bales; on speculation 14,500, and for export 19,500 bales. Market advanced ⅛d., but at the close quotations are barely maintained. Fair Orleans 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans 6⅞d.; Fair Uplands 7d.; Middling Uplands 6⅜d. Stock at Liverpool 606,000 bales, of which 452,000 are American.

Flour steady at 23s a 26s 6d.; Wheat quiet at Tuesday's decline; Corn declined 3d a 6d.; Provisions quiet but steady; Sugar firm; Coffee steady; Rice firm a 23s 6d.; Rosin firm at 4s 3d a 4s 6d.; Spirits Turpentine steady at 35s 6d a 36s.; Tea advanced ½d.; Consuls for money closed at 94⅞, and for account at 95⅛.

LARGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

TWENTY TO THIRTY LIVES LOST.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1860.

A row of tenement houses on Elm street were burned on last Thursday night. From twenty to thirty lives were lost in the conflagration.

Four Days Later from Europe.

IMPORTANT FREE TRADE MOVEMENT OF NAPOLEON.

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 18th ult., arrived at this port this morning. Her advices are four days later than those furnished by the steamer America.

The political news is unimportant.

The steamships Asia, North Briton, and Prince Albert had arrived out.

The Liverpool Cotton market is buoyant and active. Breadstuffs continued dull.

Provisions dull.

The Emperor Napoleon has issued a strong free trade programme.

The duty on cotton has been abolished by the French Government.

The negotiations for the Congress of the Powers for the settlement of the Italian difficulties, have been resumed.

The North American's advices are to the 19th inst. by telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In anticipation of the meeting of Parliament, on the 24th of January, Lord Palmerston has issued the usual circular to his supporters in the House of Commons requesting their attendance at the opening of the session, as business of great importance is at once to be brought forward.

The leaders of the respective parties had likewise issued invitations to the customary dinners which are given prior to the assembling of Parliament.

At an adjourned meeting of the Great Ship Company the resignation of the Directors was received. The majority against the amendment for an Investigating Committee being 1048.

A Committee on Investigation was subsequently appointed, and it was resolved that no new Directors should be elected until after the presentation of the Committee's report.

The two mates of the American bark Anna, previously reported under arrest upon the charge of having caused the death of six colored seamen, by brutal treatment, had been brought up for examination before the magistrates at Newport. Evidence of great cruelty was adduced, but it was asserted for the defence that the men died from the effects of yellow fever, which had prevailed on board the vessel.

The American Minister having sent a protest against the jurisdiction of the court, the Magistrate had to dismiss the charge. The protest was accompanied with the request that the Magistrates would detain the defendants until the matter could be inquired into by the American Consul so that they might be remitted to their own country under the extradition treaty.

The Magistrates considered that they could not hold the accused without the formal requisition, and they were accordingly discharged.

The mates had to be conveyed to their ships under the protection of the police for fear of the fury of the mob.

The London *Times* has a strong editorial on the case, in which it says:

"These crimes, for which the American merchant service has become justly infamous, demand the serious attention of a civilized people."

Another case of cruelty on board the American ship Wizard King, which resulted in the death of the victim had undergone an investigation before the Coroner in London. The jury in their verdict state exhaustion to have been the cause of death, but at the same time charge the officers of the vessel with gross and cruel neglect.

The queen accepted the services of the employees in the Cunard Mail Service at Liverpool, as a corps of Artillery Volunteers. The force has been organized by Mr. MacIver, the Agent of the line, and will number 400 men.

The announcement that Lord Cowley had returned to Paris was premature. He did not arrive there till the 17th ult. On his arrival he had a long audience with the Emperor.

A telegram on the subject says the Emperor requested Lord Cowley to declare to the English Cabinet that, although deserving an ultimate understanding with England on the basis of non-intervention, it was to be understood that he always considered himself bound by the engagements at Villafranca and treaties of Zurich.

This reserve was maintained during the last negotiations between France and England.

The assembling of a Congress is therefore still possible, this programme being founded on the treaties of Zurich.

The Cabinet of the Tuilleries has formally resumed the negotiations for the Congress, and has, by telegraph, informed the Northern Courts of the desire of the Emperor.

FRANCE.—Napoleon has addressed a most important free-trade manifest to M. Fould, the Minister of State.

The letter is, in effect, as follows:

"Despite the uncertainty which still prevails on certain points of foreign policy, a pacific solution may confidently be looked forward to. The moment has therefore arrived to occupy ourselves with the means of giving greater development to the different branches of national wealth. I communicate to you herein the basis of a programme of reform, several parts of which will have to receive the approbation of the Chambers.

The letter sums up the following intended reforms, viz:

The suppression of the duty on wool and cotton.

The successive reduction of the duties on sugar and coffee.

A vigorous improvement in the means of communication.

A reduction of the canal dues by a general lowering of the transport loans to be granted to agriculture and industry.

Considerable works of public utility.

The suppression of prohibition in customs and commercial treaties with foreign powers, etc.

The City of Baltimore at Sandy Hook.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 4.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 18th ult., has passed this point, bound up for New York.

Her advices are the same as those furnished by the steamship North American, but the papers furnish additional particulars.

The London *Daily News* says the free-trade project of Napoleon will much promote the welfare and increase the power of France. If Louis Napoleon had been required to give Europe a demonstration of his confidence in his own power, he could hardly have complied more effectually than by announcing a policy of free-trade.

The other London journals speaking in a highly eulogistic strain of the Emperor's project, and the *Morning Star* says:

Mr. Cobden has added another claim to the gratitude of his country, for it is to his exertions, backed by the zealous co-operation of Mr. Michael Chavelier, that we are indebted to this new policy of the Emperor.

"The proposed changes are not expected to take place before August."

It was stated that the French government was about to proceed against the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, a most important charitable association in France, and that the Minister of the Interior had informed all public functionaries that they must choose between retaining their offices as public functionaries.

It was also reported that the Papal Nuncio had delivered to M. Bariche, a note from the Papal Government, dated January 7, containing a formal and official protest against the programme of the pamphlet. *A la Pape et le Congres.*

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

PARIS Wednesday.—The *Patris* says the prohibitions will not be abolished before July, 1861, when they will be replaced by protective duties of 30a25 per cent.

Before adopting any definite resolutions, the Emperor has decided to hear the opinions of the principal manufacturers.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—The Spaniards continue to approach Tetuan and an attact is soon expected.

Spain has satisfied English claims in full.

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

SOMETHING NEW.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.

Patented January 4th, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.

OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and reference given. E. T. BARRY & CO.,

Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

June 20th, 1859.—244∗43-lawly∗

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. BARRY & CO.—*Gentlemen:*—

THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,

July 15.—46-tf M. LONDON.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.............CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital,	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in,	500,000
Surplus,	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,	$43,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,	54,827 39
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,	230,413 00
2,200 " " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " " Boston,	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,	14,035 00
	803,769 8

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON, CHARLES BOSWELL, JOY ALLYN, ALBERT DAY, HENRY KENEY, JOHN P. BRACE, JAMES GOODWIN, CALVIN DAY, CHARLES J. RUSS.

H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*
C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y∗

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

SATURDAY, February 11th, 1860.

$360,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 631 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 "	50,000	60 "	500
1 "	30,000	153 "	400
1 "	20,000	20 Approximations	8,800
1 "	10,000		

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S.C."

Jan. 25th, 1860 120∗22 1y

MOLASSES—MOLASSES.

NOW landing from brig "John Balch," direct from Havana.

225 hhds., 50 bbls., } A superior article, prime, sweet, heavy, and in new and bright packages.

For salefrom wharf and store in lots to suit by

Jan. 11. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

100 BBLS. NORTH STATE (White,) just received per schr. Florida, and for sale by

Jan. 25. T. H. McKOY & CO.

IRISH POTATOES.

100 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES, just received. For sale by

Jan. 24. A. E. HALL.

SUNDRIES.

LANDING FROM VESSEL—900 bushels White CORN; 400 bushels good PEAS.

IN STORE—100 bales Eastern HAY; 100 bbls. FLOUR—Super and Family; 500 bushels OATS.

TO ARRIVE—1,500 bushels Black SEED OATS; 1,000 " White SEED OATS.

For sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

Jan. 27, 1860. d&w

NORTH CAROLINA BUCKETS.

A LOT OF MAKEPEACE'S BUCKETS, manufactured in Fayetteville. For sale at factory prices, by

BIZZELL & CO.,

Jan. 28th, 1860 No. 29 North Water Street.

NEW BOOKS.

BY EXPRESS at KELLEY'S New Book Store:

Aurora Leigh's Poems;
Wit and Humor, in paragraphs, by Prentice, a work that is decidedly good for the *blues*;
The Discarded Daughter, by Mrs. Southworth;
The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller;
Footprints of the Creator, " " "
Popular Geology, " " "
Lord Chesterfield's Letters, by his son;
Everitt's Orations and Speeches, Vols. 1, 2 and 3.
Edith's Ministry, by Mrs. Harriett B. McKeever, few writers have written better books for the young, and older persons will be benefitted by a perusal of the same;
The Professor at the Breakfast Table, by Oliver Wendall Holmes; all of his works are so well known as to need no puff from us.

Feb. 4.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

DIRECT IMPORTATION IN A SOUTHERN BOTTOM.

A 1 BRIG "UNION STATE," *built* and *owned* in the *South*, now on her way *direct* from Rio Janeiro, with 2,000 Bags well selected grades of Rio Coffee. For sale, upon arrival, (about first March,) at prices competing with Northern markets. O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Salisbury Watchman, Greensboro' Patriot, Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, Southerner, Tarboro', Democrat, Charlotte, Dispatch, Washington, Progress, Newbern, copy one month, and send bill to subscribers.

January 26, 1860.—121-tf-23-tf

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

PLOUGHS—all kinds of one and two horse; Cultivators, Harrows, Corn-Shellers, Straw-Cutters; Canal Barrows, Trace Chains, Axes, &c., &c. Just received and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

January 26th.

Supplement to the Wilmington Journal.

"An Oath of Allegiance."—The communication which we copy from the Richmond Enquirer, and which will be found below, will be found well worthy of consideration, although all its suggestions may not be deemed suited for adoption. It certainly points out a probable danger and one that ought to be guarded against. *How* is a question which will require much coolness and prudence for its decision, so as in the first place to guard against injustice on the one hand or criminal negligence on the other.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Messrs. Editors:—Please publish the following letter and communication from an enlightened citizen of Virginia:

Sir—Although I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, I must do myself the pleasure of tendering you my thanks for having offered a resolution in the House of Delegates, as reported in the Enquirer, on the 10th inst., for administering an oath of allegiance to the emigrants from non-slaveholding States to Virginia.

That the present times require such a precaution, every thinking mind must admit, and that a law passed in pursuance thereof, will be eminently useful in guarding us against an influx of Abolitionists. I take the liberty of enclosing for your perusal, an article I have written in support of your movement; and if you deem it calculated to awaken attention to the subject, please have it published in the Enquirer. Most earnestly wishing success to your patriotic efforts,

I remain, very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
——.

To Mr. Woolfolk, of the House of Delegates of Virginia, Richmond.

An Oath of Allegiance.

It is gratifying to see that a resolution has been offered in the House of Delegates, requiring all persons from non-slaveholding States to take an oath to support the Constitution of Virginia, &c. The necessity for administering an Oath of Allegiance in times of danger, has been recognised and acted on in all countries, where there has been supposed to be any element among its population hostile to their institutions, as a ready means of testing the loyalty of their inhabitants and separating the true from the false. That such a time has now come in the destiny of Virginia, none will doubt, and that we have such an element among our people, all must know, when we consider the number of emigrants from the non-slaveholding States already here, and which is constantly increasing, especially on our Northern frontier. And its importance will be more justly estimated when we reflect on the additional number of emigrants which the present state of practical non-intercourse will unquestionably bring among us, in manufacturers from the North removing their establishments to the South with their train of operatives. We see every day, from the papers published there, that these removals are in contemplation, and many already in progress. These people will never consent to lose our custom; and now the only way to retain it is by coming here and setting up factories and establishing importing houses for its supply. That the great majority of these emigrants, like those who have already come into the State as agriculturists and mechanics, will bring with them their anti-slavery prejudices and feelings—to call them by the mildest names—none can doubt, when we see how fully tainted the whole Northern population is with the spirit of abolition Therefore, unless there is some test applied by which to separate the good from the bad, we shall soon have an influx of Abolitionists, to which that which has already come as agriculturists and mechanics, will be but as one to a thousand. The effect of this upon our slaves, and upon in the elections of the State, will be a far mightier one than any we have yet experienced. These abolition doctrines, when only entertained by a distant people and introduced by stealth, were bad enough; but, when now we have already so many Northern emigrants amongst us and shall soon have thousands more domiciled here, who can calculate their malign influence? Yankee notions and kerseys can never convey the disease; but their manufacturers, in constant contact with our slaves, will soon inoculate them past all remedy. If, then, there is no restriction imposed on this kind of emigration, and no test applied, by which we can winnow the good from the bad, our condition will be an hundred-fold worse than it has *ever yet been*. Better a thousand times that we should buy their goods, as we now do, than that *they* should come and manufacture *here*, and poison the community with their doctrines.

If the people of Virginia, in the present fervor for domestic manufactures, are willing to admit Northern manufacturers and their operatives at all—which, in every aspect, is certainly a most hazardous experiment—it unquestionably should only be done, after having first sifted, as far as practicable, the people we admit.—The only expedient by which this can be done, except by requiring *that all Northern emigrants, who are already here, and all who may come hereafter*, shall take a proper oath of allegiance to the State. This will be some security, at least, against the introduction of Abolitionists. The pains and penalties that should be attached to a violation of such an oath, will prevent the honest from taking it, unless they are resolved faithfully to adhere to it; its refusal will mark those who entertain sentiments hostile to our institutions, so that they may be subjected to a proper surveillance and punished or ejected from the State. The Northern emigrants already here (except those few who have become slave owners, and permanently fixed the destinies of their families in the South) are all anti-slavery; many of them avowed Abolitionists.

Their present numbers tell fearfully in the elections of some of our counties; and when increased, as they soon will be, by such crowds of mechanics and manufacturing operatives, it must be obvious to the dullest apprehension, what a mighty element we shall have in the State, hostile to its institutions. Human ingenuity cannot devise a better plan of practically abolitionizing the the country than the unrestricted introduction of such a population. The contact of even the present Northern settlers, has been so demoralizing to our slaves, that they either abscond, or their owners are compelled to sell, or remove with them South. Lands thus become useless, are forced into the market, and bought up by other Northern emigrants; thus continually swelling the stream, which if left unchecked, must sweep out all our slaves, and a large proportion of our native population. This has already been done, to a considerable extent, on the Northern borders of the State; and, with the present prospect of future emigration, will soon be carried out everywhere. Permit unrestricted emigration from the North, and it needs no more John Brown raids or Helper books to exterminate slavery in Virginia. It is as inevitable as the revolution of the seasons. All the expedients of exempting a few or slaves from execution, will never tempt men to purchase so valuable an article, *where* it is so soon to become worthless, or to be so speedily lost. Those who have money to invest, have the sense to seek for security in the investment. If, then, they have the means to purchase, and desire to possess slaves, they will buy and *remove* where there is some certainity of holding them in safety. Our proximity to the non-slaveholding States renders that property precarious at best. The present Northern population settled among us, has made it much more insecure; to allow an unlimited and unrestricted increase of that population, will be to make it simply worthless to hold, and, consequently, it must be either sold or carried elsewhere. Virginia, as a sovereign State, has an undoubted right to require an oath of allegiance from all her citizens—the native born, would take it cheerfully; the the emigrant to her soil has no claim to be excused. A law should therefore be enacted, requiring *every one who has emigrated from, or who shall emigrate from a non-slaveholding State to Virginia*, to take an oath *to support her Constitution and Laws and defend her soil and institutions against her enemies*. Its violation should subject the party to the pains and penalties of perjury, and immediate exile and confiscation of his property. Those who may refuse to take that oath, if not exiled, should (as those who will not support the laws of the land in which they live, have no claim to their protection,) be declared, *ipso facto*, outlaws. It should be made the duty of the sheriffs in every county, under heavy penalties, to administer, within sixty days after the passage of the act, and from time to time as new emigrants arrive, this oath to all white persons over the age of eighteen; and return a list of delinquents to the Clerk's office of their counties and have the same published in the newspapers of largest circulation in the same; and the Commonwealth's Attorneys should be specially given in charge the prosecution of delinquents and violators of this law.

A Game Dinner.

We heard an amusing story the other day, of a novel feast, that we don't recollect ever to have seen in print. It is too good to be lost, and although it will certainly lose in our telling, we may succeed in giving the point.

Shortly after the war with Great Britain, an aristocratic English gentleman built a residence in the vicinity of Fort George, on the Niagara frontier, and, in accordance with the old country idea of exclusiveness, he enclosed his ground with a high tight fence. Here he lived like an old English gentleman, (one of the olden time) with the exception that none but the *elite* of the province and the officers of the garrison were permitted to pass his gate. There was a very good understanding between the American officers at Fort Niagara and the British at Fort George, and the men were permitted occasionally to visit back and forth. Among the American soldiers was a queer chap who stuttered terribly, was very fond of hunting, and who was always getting into every sort of mischief.

One day this chap took the small boat that lay moored at the foot of the walls of the fort, and crossed over to the Canadian shore for a hunt. He wandered over several miles in the rear of Fort George, without meeting any game, and on his return, seeing a crow on a tree in the enclusure of the aristocratic Englishman, he scaled the high fence, fired and brought down his game.

Colonel, or whatever his title might have been—we will call him Colonel any how—witnessed the transaction, and advanced while our soldier was re-loading. He was very angry, but seeing the Yankee standing coolly with a loaded gun in his hand, he gulped down his passion for a moment, and merely asked him if he killed the crow.

The soldier replied that he did.

"I am sorry," said the Colonel, "for he was a pet. By-the-bye, that is a very pretty gun. Will you be so kind as to let me look at it?"

The soldier complied with the request. The Englishman took the gun, stepped back a few paces, took deliberate aim, and then broke forth in a tirade of abuse, concluding with an order to stoop down and take a bite of the crow, or he would blow his brains out. The soldier explained, apologized, and entreated. It was of no use. The Colonel kept his finger on the trigger, and he sternly repeated his command.

There was shoot in the Englishman's eye—there was no help for it—and the stuttering soldier stooped and took a bite of the crow, but swallow it he could not. Up came his breakfast—his dinner the day before, and it really appeared as if he would throw up his toe nails. The Englishman gloated on the misery of his victim, and smiled complacently at every additional heave.

When he had got through vomiting and wiped his eyes, the Colonel handed him the gun, with the remark:

"Now, you rascal, that will teach you how to poach on a gentleman's enclosure."

The Yankee soldier took his gun, and the Colonel might have seen the devil in his eye if he had looked close. Stepping back, he took deliberate aim at the heart of his host, and ordered him instantly to finish the crow. Angry expostulation, prayers and entreaties were useless things. There was shoot then in the American's eye, as there had been in the English eye before.

There was no help at hand, and he took a bite of the crow. One bite was enough to send all the good dinners he had lately eaten on the same journey with the garrison fare of the soldier; and while the Englishman was in an agony of sickness Jonathan escaped to the American shore.

The next morning early the commandant at Fort Niagara was sitting in his quarters, when Col. —— was announced.

"Sir," said Col. ——, "I come to demand the punishment of one of your men, who yesterday entered my premises and committed a great outrage."

"We have three hundred men here, and it would be difficult for me to know who it is you mean," said the American officer.

The Englishman described him as a long, dangling, stuttering, stoop-shouldered devil.

"Ah! I know who you mean," said the officer; "he is always getting into mischief. Orderly, call Tom."

In a few moments Tom entered and stood at attention as straight as his natural build would allow, while not a trace of emotion was visible in his countenance.

"Tom," said his officer, "do you know this gentleman?"

"Ye-ye-ye-yes, sir."

"Where did you ever see him before?"

"I-I-I," said Tom, stuttering awfully, but regaining the grave expression natural to his face, "I d-di-di-dined with him yesterday."

We believe Tom was not punished.

A Negro Sentenced to Death for Assisting a Slave to Abscond.—*Charleston, Jan.* 28.—Francis Mitchel, a porter of the steamship Marion, was to-day sentenced to be hung on the 2d of March for assisting a slave in his attempt to leave the State on said steamer.

Hon. Edward Everett on the Lawrence Disaster and the Death of Macaulay.—The anniversary of Franklin was celebrated at Boston on Monday evening. The address was delivered by Hon. Edward Everett. The Boston *Courier* says:

We think we never heard Mr. Everett speak with such effect. All his themes were interesting; and two of them were touching. Before entering upon his general oration upon Franklin—which was repitition of the discoure delivered last year—he alluded to two events, which are just now engrossing the attention of the world; the sad catastrophe at Lawrence, and the death of Macaulay. "I shall do injustice to the audience before which I have the honor to appear and to myself," said he," "if I could begin to address you on any subject, without first giving utterance on your behalf and my own, to the feelings of amazement and griet, caused by the recent calamity at Lawrence. While our first emotions are those of unavailing sorrow at the sacrifice of life, (terrific in amount, and doubly so for the cruel agonies with which in many cases, itmust have been accompanied) and of Christian sympathy with suffering survivors and bereaved friends, it is our duty to cherish a sentiment of devout thankfulness to the gracious Providence, by which limits were placed to the work of destruction, and hundreds were snatched from the very jaws of death. Nor can we fail to take a melancholy pleasure in reflecting that the indescribable horrors of the scene were relieved by Christian resignation and saint-like heroism, in the humbler walks of life, not to be surpassed in the history of our race. The poor child who, cheerful and unselfish, refused to be rescued till Mr. Nash was saved, and who was crushed before her turn came—the little girl who when she perceived that her own escape was impossible, held out her due-bill to her more fortunate companion amidst the scorching flames, saying, 'You will be saved—I shall not; carry this to my poor father,'—needed no farther preparation for the company of the angels, to which, like the prophet of old, they were caught up in a chariot of fire." And passing from that sad topic to another as sad, Mr. Everett said: "Nor will you blame me if, in connection with this calamity at our door, I allude to the melancholy tidings, which have just reached us from abroad, of the death of the most brilliant writer of our own or any other age, whose works for thirty years have been the wonder and delight of all who read the English language, beneath the circuit of the sun; an author who, as it seems to me, more than any other, ancient or modern, was clothed with the magic power recreating the dead past, and giving to the men and things of other times the form and color of an actual reviving presence; a writer eminent not among ordinary associates, but unsurpassed, if not unequalled, in a company of historians—several of them our honored countrymen—two of them with himself mournfully signalizing the year that has just closed; and one of whom would have conferred sufficient honor on the age in which he lived. That in the intensity with which he threw himself into the scenes described by him, and took part, so to say, in the great contentions of the times, he never fell into an error of judgment, or made a false estimate of character, need not be maintained; one such has been keenly felt in this country. An honest and a fearless thinker and writer, he could avoid collision of opinion and feeling with those who differed from him. But his errors were spots on the noontide sun. Better than this, in Lord Macauley (truly a nobleman by heaven's patent) the writer was less admirable than the man; the splendor of his page was excelled, if possible, by the brilliancy of his conversation and the charm of his personal intercourse. All the world admired his gorgeous imagination, the magnificence of his diction; his miraculous range of memory, which grasped the literature of every language and every age, and held all its stores of illustration prompt at command; but those who knew him loved him, for the unaffected meekness with which he bore his transcendant honors, the sunny cheerfulness of his disposition, the generous warmth of his heart."

Revolting Cruelty on Shipboard.—At the Hull Police Court, on the 2d, a Danish sailor, named William Sorenoen, belonging to the schooner Maria, appeared before the Stipendiary Magistrate, and, through the interpreter of the court, told the following tale of revolting cruelty: The vessel had been from Trieste to Marseilles before she came to Hull, and at Hamburg they shipped a youth of sixteen, named Fritz Lansman. The youth had never been to sea before, and the day after he left Hamburg he was sent aloft to furl one of the sails. He was very much frightened, and only partly did the work When he came down on the deck, the captain and mate gave him ten lashes with a rope's end. Whenever Lansman could not work he was beaten. A day or two after the first thrashing, he could not remember the names of the different ropes, and he got 20 lashes with a cane. He called out terribly, and there were marks all over him. The captain and mate beat him many times afterwards. On the last day he was beaten he got eighty, but the captain threatened to give him 160 lashes. The day before he died they did not beat him, but they tied his head between his legs; put a piece of wood behind his neck and another behind his knees, and then tied both pieces of wood together, having first made the deceased bend double. In this state they threw him about the deck, and the mate threw chains upon him. On different days he was treated this way, for ten or twelve days, sometimes twice a day. The captain also starved the deceased. When the deceased was tied up, and while the chains were upon him, he cried out that he could get no air, and could not endure it any longer. The day before he died, the chains were upon him for half an hour, and at midnight he was ordered to go the pumps. When he got hold of the pumps, he fell down, and never spoke again. He died about ten o'clock the next morning. That was on the 13th of August, and the vessel was off a small island belonging to Sicily; deponent did not know the name. In the evening, when the sun went down, deceased was thrown overboard in his sleeping things. There were marks all over the body of deceased, except on the chest. The Danish Consul and Collector of Customs at Hull were corresponded with by the Magistrate, and the crew were to be examined.—*Liverpool Times, Dec.* 3.

Turned Down.—Judge Underwood, of Georgia, lately deceased, although a great wit, was once "turned down," and that by a cow-driver. The Locomotive, giving an account of the late cold spell and high prices of wood in Atlanta, says:

We are here reminded of a most ludicrous reply made by a youthful cow-driver to Judge Underwood, in his day, during a very cold spell. The little fellow came driving his little mule, or perhaps a small calf, down Marietta street, pulling a small load of wood, when the Judge opens his door and hails him.

"Haloo there, what do you ask for your wood?"

"*Two dollars and a half!*"

"Where do you expect to go," says the Judge "when you die?"

"I expect to go to h—l for hauling such a load of wood as this here such a cold day, and *ask no more for it than two dollars and a half.*"

The Judge drew his head in and closed the door.

From the Norfolk Herald.

Exploits of a Confidence Man.

Some days ago a stranger arrived in our peaceable and quiet city and took lodgings at the boarding house of a respectable widow lady on Main street, under the name of David Boverstein, a name which proclaimed him of a German origin, though it has since been ascertained that he traveled under the *alias* of Fox, which seems to have been better suited to his nature, if not to his birth. He announced himself just arrived in this country from Australia, and as being in possession of any amount of means—in short a millionaire—and as it is an easy matter to make the public believe such fol-de-rols, even with evidence of innumerable cases of swindling and deception, started upon better grounds, staring them in the face, it was not many days before his story got abroad, and Herr Von Bornestein was regarded as a walking gold mine. The first feeler that he put out to secure a victim was to cultivate the acquaintance of a gentleman who owns a little farm a short distance from the city, which he expressed a desire to purchase. He took a view of the premises and an inventory of the stock, utensils, &c., and finally made the purchase, but the payment was deferred under some pretext, and the speculation was not consummated. He next visited several stores, and bought articles, such as boots, &c., which he promised to call and settle for, giving plausible reasons why he failed to do so at the time. Thus encouraged, he tried it on a greater scale—visited an extensive jewelry store and made purchase to the amount of $545, in that easy off-hand way, which bespeaks the man of extensive means, which he studied to impress upon the storekeeper that he was; and the latter, no doubt, congratulated himself on the acquisition of so liberal a customer.—Well, the bill being made and footed up, the next thing was to cash it; and this our millionaire proposed to do by a check on the Farmers' Bank, where he said his money was deposited; but as it was then past bank hours, the jeweler then bethought himself that "all is not gold that glitters," and there might be a risk in the case; so he politely declined to deliver the goods till he could ascertain whether the check would be cashed.—This was promptly and with equal politeness acquiesced in by Herr Von Bornestein, alias Fox—though the grapes were decidedly sour.

Failing in this enterprise, he next went to a fashionable tailor store and purchased goods to the amount of $96. Here he was more successful. He drew a check for the money, but being unable to sign it, made his mark! The check, however, was accepted, and the clothes delivered; but on presentation at the bank shortly after, the check proved to be worthless. The deceived storekeeper sent a messenger for Herr Van Bornestein, alias Fox, and went himself in quest of a police officer to hunt him up. It was not long before Mr. Fox was forthcoming of his own accord, and being informed that payment of his check had been refused, said there must be some mistake about it, for he had $25,000 in bank; but that he would go himself and see about it. He went out accordingly, and a young man was sent to look after him, but as they were approaching the bank he requested the youth to stop a moment, which he did, while the cunning Fox apparently went towards the bank, but in reality dodged round a corner and was soon out of sight. The police were soon set upon his trail, and after visiting all the jumping off places and ascertaining, as they thought, that he had not escaped the limits of the city, subsequently learned that he had crossed to Portsmouth and taken up the line of march on foot to Suffolk. Thither they followed the gentleman, and secured and brought him back to this city, where he was lodged in jail for examination before the Mayor Friday morning.

"Why Will Not Men Reason?"

We published recently an article from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, showing some of the disastrous effects of Northern fanaticism on some branches of trade in that city. The editor of the New Hampshire *Union Democrat*, in calling the attention of his readers, under the above caption, to the same article presents the following picture of the alarming condition of things in New England:

"No one can tell to what an enormous extent New England has already suffered from the slavery agitation. The amount cannot be expressed in millions. Our people have made it their principal business for ten years past, to abuse and vilify their best customers. The natural result has been more or less apparent all the while, in the diversion of the Southern trade. The invasion of Virginia by Old Brown was the climax of Abolition insolence; and there is not a man, woman or child in New England who will not feel its legitimate consequences. All accounts agree that the Southern business has fallen off to such an extent that a disastrous revulsion in mercantile and mechanical circles may be expected at any time. Take the article of shoes: A dealer in Methuen writes to a friend that the business has been utterly prostrated by the withdrawal of orders from the South. It is so, to a greater or less extent, everywhere. There will be a great deal of suffering throughout New England in consequence; for more families probably depend upon the avails of the shoe business than any other. Another fact has come to our knowledge, which goes to show that the revival of this business may not soon be expected, viz: A Baltimore house has sent into this State for hands to prosecute the shoe manufacture upon a large scale in that city.

"People generally have no idea to what an extent Northern goods are tabooed in the South at this time. Many people will not buy them at all, nor trade with those who sell them. We certainly neither wonder at nor blame them. We know how dishonest political Abolitionism is; and no retribution can be too rigorous.—We only regret that the honest followers of the miserable demagogues who shape the politics of New England, must suffer a great deal worse than their leaders. Why will not men reason? Do they expect the patronage of neighbors whom they perpetually abuse? Why will they not apply the same theory to States, which governs their domestic intercourse? Never mind! The time is not distant when men will be *compelled* to think. We tell them now—the mechanics of New England—that Republicanism is starving their children. If they don't believe it, let them wait until its *matured* fruits are harvested."

California.—By the Overland mail, we have California dates to the 6th January.

The democratic legislative caucus at Sacramento, on the 5th, to nominate a U. S. Senator, had seven ballots. The average vote was, for Mr. Weller 37; Denver 33; Baldwin 11, and Washington 9. Mr. Weller's chances were considered less favorable than at first anticipated.

The steamer Sagimaw went into commission on the 5th inst.

"I wonder, Lucy, how it feels to kiss one of those horrid creatures with a moustache?" "Indeed I don't know, but I'm going to get the hearth broom and try it."

For the Journal.

Secession.

The people of Rome (in the year A. U. C. 251) had "made a secession," and were encamped on the Mons Sacer, three miles from the city (upon some quarrel with the patricians.)

Menenius Agrippa, being sent to expostulate with them, in the rude, unpolished style of the times, (*prisco illo dicendi et horrido modo*, says Livy), told them: "At the time "when the powers of man did not, as at present, co-operate to one useful end, and the members of the human body "had their separate interest, their factions and cabals, it "was agreed among them, that the belly maintained itself "by their toil and labor, enjoying, in the middle of all, a "state of calm repose, pampered with luxuries, and gratified with every kind of pleasure. A conspiracy followed, "and the several members of the body took the covenant. "The hand would no longer administer food; the mouth "would no longer accept it, and the drudgery of mastication "was too much for the teeth. They continued in this resolution, determined to starve the TREASURY of the body, till "they began to feel the consequences of their ill-advised "revolt. The several members lost their former vigor, and "the whole body was falling into a rapid decline. It was "then seen that the belly was formed for the good of the "whole; that it was by no means lazy, idle, and inactive; "but, while it was properly supported, took care to distribute nourishment to every part, and, having digested the "supplies, filled the veins with pure and wholesome blood." The analogy which this fable bore to the sedition of the Roman people, was understood and felt. The discontented multitude saw that the state of man, described by Menenius, was *like to an insurrection*. They returned to Rome and submitted to legal government."—Livy, lib. ii. s. 32.

St. Paul has made use of a similar argument: "The body "is not one member, but many: if the foot shall say, Because I am not the hand, I am not of the body, is it, therefore, not of the body? And if the ear shall say, Because "I am not the eye, I am not of the body, is it, therefore, "not of the body? If the whole body were an eye, where "were the hearing? If the whole were hearing, where were "the smelling? But now hath God set the members every "one of them in the body, as it hath pleased him. And if "they were all one member, where were the body? But "now are they many members, yet but one body: and the "eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee; nor "again, the head to the feet, I have no need of you. And "whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with "it; or one member be honored, all the members rejoice "with it."—Fifth Epistle to the Corinthians, chap. xii.

This reasoning of St. Paul merits the attention of those friends of innovation, who are not content with the station in which God has placed them, and, therefore, object to all subordination, all ranks in society.—*Old Author.*

The above, from an "old author," may be worth publishing, in the present distraction of our public affairs at Washington and throughout the country. A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you please allow me a small space in your *Journal* for an explanation concerning a letter which recently appeared in the *Daily Press* of Raleigh, and for which I am taken to task by a writer in your issue of yesterday.

The letter in question was not designed for publication, (nor was it published entire,) but was merely a friendly, gossiping letter, and the paragraph referred to by "One Who Knows," would never have been written *upon mere hearsay*, as it was, had I supposed, for one moment, that it would have been published, or that any importance would have been attached to it.

I take it for granted that your correspondent is "one who knows," and I have made the correction, based upon his figures, through the same Journal that promulgated the error.

I think an acknowledgement and correction of an error, and a promise to be more careful in future, (which is cheerfully and faithfully given,) should satisfy even "One Who Knows." T. S. W.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 2d, 1860.

Further News from the Pacific and the Plains.

MALLORY'S STATION, Jan. 31.—The overland mail brings San Francisco dates to the night of the 10th inst.

Governor Weller's annual message gives a gratifying exhibit of the State finances. The treasury receipts during the past year amounted to $1,171,000, and the expenditures to $916,000. The Governor urges retrenchment and reduced taxation. The total funded and State debt amounts to $4,180,000. Funds in the treasury, $662,000.

The gubernatorial inaugural ceremonies at Sacramento, on the 9th, were grand and imposing. A ball was given in the evening.

The belief is that Gov. Weller will be elected to the United States Senate. The contest has created a bitter feeling, and several personal collisions.

The U. S. steamship Saginaw, built entirely in California, was completed and had entered the harbor of San Francisco. She will make a trial trip of six or seven days prior to her departure for China.

Vessels from domestic and Atlantic ports were arriving freely.

The steamer Golden Age arrived at San Francisco on the 9th, with New York dates to Dec. 20.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10, P. M.—Business here is a trifle more animated, but without change in rates; 15,000 Kripp's candles, ex-Talisman, sold at 20 1-2 cts. Crushed sugar 17 cts. without buyers. Rio coffee is selling at 17 1-2 cents. Provisions are slow of sale. Nothing doing in coal.

There has been a succession of heavy rains, putting a stop to city trade, and preventing communication to any extent with the interior.

The Oregon advices are to the 3d. The Columbia river was still closed by ice.

The news from the mines continued favorable. At Fort Colville the times were prosperous. Money was plenty, and there was but little snow to impede the operations of miners.

The Similkamen mines are represented as richer than those of California in her palmiest days, and also as extensive.

Lieut. Mullen had established his winter quarters at Fort Owen.

Advices from Tubec, Arizono, say that the driver of the overland mail stage brought news on his last trip that the Indians at Apache Pass had given intimation of the total extermination of the overland mail line through their country, to be followed by a descent on the settlements. The Indians since the return of the troops from the recent campaign have become more troublesome than ever. On the night of the 10th, all the horses belonging to Capt. Stone's commission were stolen.—Eleven horses and mules belonging to farmers residing within ten miles of Fort Buchanan were stolen by the same band.

THE SHOE DEALERS OF LYNN.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Lynn, Mass., gives the following information:

Without the least possible motive or desire to exaggerate, or to misrepresent the present state of things, I confidently state, deriving my information from undoubted authority, that the principal movers in the exciting meetings in this place on the subject of the John Brown raid, were those most largely indebted to the South for their daily bread.—As an instance of the extent to which some of these crazy individuals have manifested their bitter sectional spirit, I will state that on the day that John Brown was hanged, Harrison Newhall, one of the richest and most extensive shoe manufacturers, and whose trade is exclusively with the South, tolled the bell of the First Methodist Church nearly the entire day. It would be unjust to individualize this case, and I will mention the names of his *collaborateurs*, all shoe manufacturers, who rally around and support the actions of this man, viz: N. E. Waldron, Isaac Newhall, Jr., & Co., Bancroft & Purrington, J. C. Vennard, Paul Newhall & Sons, Buffum & Lovejoy, Brown & Chase, W. P. Payne, C. Johnson, Jr., & Son, D. C. & C. Buffum, P. B. Ravvell & Co.—The latter is a rabid Garrisonian. There are others in the shoe trade equally as culpable in this traitorous work, but I merely send you the names of the chief agitators of the "nigger" question.

From the Times of January 11th.

The London Times on President's Message.

About this period in each recurring year it becomes our duty to make some remarks on the Message of the American President. Though these documents are often read with less immediate interest by English politicians than the manifesto of some second-rate European potentate, yet those who have time to peruse them in all their immediate length will generally receive instruction. The American political style, though often tedious, is seldom empty and vapid, and any one who desires a fairly written pamphlet on the affairs of the United States for the current year will generally find it in the President's Message. Mr. Buchanan, however, is a man above the usual run of American Presidents; he is the first eminent politician who has for a quarter of a century been raised to the highest office in the State. Moreover, the transactions in which the United States are engaged tend to bring the country more and more within the European system, in spite of the cautions enunciated by the founders of the Republic. Whether "entangling alliances" and interference in the quarrels of Princes will ever be the curse of the Western Republic we cannot prophecy, but there seems ample evidence that the isolation which was possible to a small and thinly populated State is being abandoned by the ambitious and self-reliant Power. The consequence is that the relations of the United States with ourselves and with more than one of their neighbors are at times sufficiently critical to demand our attention, and when a statesman of eminence, and understood to have a will of his own, is at the head of affairs, the Message becomes a most important political manifesto.

When Mr. Buchanan was elected to the Presidential office many thought that a man who was understood to belong to the extreme aggressive party in the States would be a most dangerous wielder of power. There were others, however, who asserted that office and responsibility would cool the ardor of the annexationist, and that Mr. Buchanan as President would be less aggressive than Mr. Buchanan the independent politician, criticising the acts of others. The event has proved this view to be the true one, and we are bound to say that as yet Mr. Buchanan's international dealings, particularly with this country, have been marked by courtesy and good will. That he belongs to the party which wishes to extend the territory of the Union there can be no doubt, but as yet there has been nothing in his conduct which breathes the spirit of the Ostend Manifesto. The peesent Message relates a good deal to external politics, but its first paragraphs are devoted to the incident which has been so much discussed on both sides the Atlantic—the attempt at Harper's Ferry. On this subject the President's opinions may be easily divided.—Like the great mass of Americans he postpones every consideration to the safety of the Union. Without sharing in the apprehensions entertained in some quarters, he entreats his countrymen to exercise constant vigilance for its preservation, "to cultivate the ancient feeling of mutual forbearance and good will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land." With respect to the exhortations of the Abolitionists, which led Brown and his friends to their terrible fate, he says: "Every rational creature must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own teachings. Those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union must not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further, and attempt by violence to carry those doctrines into practical effect."

Nothing has been more remarkable of late than the tone of American politicians in speaking of the colored race and the institution of slavery. The "Dred Scott decision," itself the sign of a great reaction against the claims of the Negro, has been followed to its logical conclusion in a manner which may well make the philanthropist despair. The mass of Americans have answered the New England agitators by asserting in the plainest and most uncompromising manner the political reprobation, to use a Calvinistic term, of the African race.—They seem to take a pleasure in the most offensive and cynical enunciation of their new dogma. A few days ago a correspondence was published in which a free colored woman was denied the *visa* of the American Legation on the ground that she was not—that it was impossible she should be, a citizen; and now we find President Buchanan congratulating the Union on the settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States of the question of slavery in the Territories, and speaking of the holding of property in slaves as a vested right of the American citizen, which "neither Congress nor a territorial Legislature, nor any human power" has authority to annul or impair. "Now," he says, "emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a common platform, having brought with them *that species of property best adapted in their own opinion to promote their welfare.*" These principles "are manifestly just in themselves, and well calculated to promote peace and harmony among the States."

With respect to the Island of San Juan, Mr. Buchanan's language is reasonable enough. He says that he has no doubt as to the validity of the American claim, excuses the acts of General Harney on the ground that the Hudson's Bay Company or the British authorities had attempted oppressive interference with the rights of American citizens, and owns that the English Admiral on the station exercised a wise moderation in avoiding a collision. So much has already been said and written on this subject that it is useless to dwell on it here, and we may turn to one of more permanent importance—the situation of Mexico. American citizens, says the President, have been injured, and there is no redress. While the authority of the Cotstitutional Government is recognized at Vera Cruz and the more important parts of the Republic, its power does not extend to the city of Mexico and the States in the vicinity of the capital. To obtain redress the best plan would be to send an army to act in concert with the Constitutional government; but, if that cannot be done, the army must act without any such concert. Mr. Buchanan then recommends Congress to pass a law authorizing the President to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico and obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future. Volunteers may be raised among those who sympathize with the sufferings of their fellow-citizens in Mexico. Such an access to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the city of Mexico, and extend its power over the whole Republic." The meaning of all this is clear enough. Before long another Mexican war will sever new provinces from the unhappy Spanish Republic, and give them to the Anglo-Saxon race. In one sense this is a gain to humanity. Beautiful and fertile regions, now desert, will pass under the hands of the cultivator, mines will be worked, harbors will be filled with shipping, and a new life will animate that vast region. It is not likely, however, that the Americans will seek to annex the whole Republic. The Mexicans are not the stuff to make citizens of, and another generation of discord and decay must elapse before their time comes to be improved off the face of the earth. Although we have not the slightest wish to interfere with the Americans, it is but right that an adequcte force should be at hand to protect British interests in those quarters.

To the purchase of Cuba, the President shortly alludes. Whether Cuba will pass into hands of the Americans in our time we cannot say; but, if one event more than another is likely to hasten the change of possession, it is such a crusade as that in which Spain is now indulging. To keep 50,000 men month after month in an enemy's country, costs money, as we know to our own cost; and, though Spain is now prosperous enough, yet the time may come when the dollars of President Buchanan will be a sore temptation to the O'Donnell Ministry. To our thinking, the glory of beating a few African barbarians, and even the profit of occupying a fortress or two on the coast, will be dearly purchased with the revenues of the richest and most patient of colonies.

From the Salisbury Banner.

The Ingrate Helper and Frank Leslie.

Leslie's paper of the 21st, contained a most infamous attack upon Michael Brown, Esq., of Salisbury. It is contained in an editorial notice of a published statement by Helper of his early life. Helper admits that he stole money from the firm of Brown & Son. He confessed the theft to the head of the firm, Mr. Michael Brown, under the seal of the strictest confidence, as he alleges, and now denounces Mr. Brown for revealing the secret. Mr. Brown is stigmatized as a Judas Iscariot, "a set-off against Ossawattamie Brown!"

We are assured there was no seal of secrecy put upon this confession of a thief, nor did Mr. Michael Brown ever say a word about it, till it became public, except in settling with the firm, when he was compelled to state the nature of the note given to him by Helper for the amount stolen. Mr. Brown might, it is true, have followed the example of Helper and stolen the note; and, like Helper, take the chance of being hereafter discovered. But he chose rather to act honestly and gave up the note to the firm, stating what it was for.

And now mark how this miserable ingrate has treated an old friend and benefactor. At the time the confession was made Helper was in New York contemplating an enterprise in the book selling business, or otherwise looking "for something to turn up." *After* he made the confession to Mr. Brown in New York, that gentleman offered him a letter of credit for any moment and urged him to enter the book business, telling him that he would stand his security for any amount! And after that, when Helper returned from California, Mr. Brown again came to his assistance and offered to become his security for the publication of a book he had written—Mr. Brown little thinking it was the infamous, lying Impending Crisis. The friend stood by the youth, thief though he knew him to be, out of pure affection or compassion, and now, snake-like, *he* turns upon his benefactor with his poisonless fangs. A more shameless piece of base ingratitude was never witnessed. We pass Helper by and leave him to the detestation and contempt of all right thinking men. It is due to Mr. Brown to say that we have not spoken a word to him on the subject, as we understand he declines to notice Helper in any way. We are indebted for these facts to a gentleman connected with the family who has had ample means of knowing every circumstance.

Need we again call the attention of the Southern reader to Frank Leslie's paper? It abounds in the grossest abuse of the South and publishes what it knows to be infamous lies. It states that an Irishman was tarred and feathered somewhere South for saying he voted for Fremont, and that another was also tarred and feathered for suing a "wealthy firm of scoundrels for an old debt"—and adds "let every man before he trusts a Southern trader calculate the cost of collecting the amount!" And yet Leslie has readers in the South!

THE WHITE SLAVES OF THE NORTH.—A sewing girl, named Susan Lee, complains bitterly through the columns of a New York paper, of the injustice and fraud practiced by the employers of the sewing girls. The miserable pittance they earn weekly is lessened by downright cheating, and if a girl complains, she is told to find work somewhere else. She thus describes the condition of her class:

"We, by thousands, as every one knows, in cold or heat, rain, snow or sleet, walk the streets early in the morning to our work place, carrying, perhaps, in an old newspaper what we call our dinner, often only bread, or at best a little cold meat, with bread and potatoes, and work from eight in the morning until five, and sometimes six o'clock in the evening, (stopping only at noon to eat our cold lunch,) for these men who have made and are making fortunes from our labor, and who, besides stintingly paying us, talk to us as though we were what many of them seem to be, brutes in human shape. "And here let me say that our slavery, and that of tens of thousands North, is far more miserable than that of the well fed, well clothed, and well cared for colored slaves of the South, whose condition we hear so much sympathy expressed for, even from the pulpits, and no doubt, often, too, by the very men who oppress us, and even cheat us out of our hard earned shillings."

LETTER FROM COM. STOCKTON.—Com. R. F. Stockton has addressed a letter to several citizens on the Union meetings recently held in New Jersey. The pith of it is as follows:

I am for peace—I am for the Union—and therefore I am for concession if concession will insure peace. The North is infuriated with a passionate, almost irreligious fanaticism—the South maddened by the certainty of the horrible results which that fanaticism threatens, is assuming an attitude of serious, stern resistance. To avert the inevitable progress of the conflict, I would have the North concede at once, and promptly and cordially agree: first, to recognize as final and conclusive the decision of the Supreme Court. Second, comply faithfully with the requisitions of the fugitive slave law. Third, to recognize the right of our Southern fellow-citizens to take their property into the Territories, and to its protection there under the constitution of the U. States. While the South should in return concede "specific duties," or a more satisfactory "tariff" than that of which the North at present so generally complains.

COULD'NT STAND IT.—The proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans, recently imported a special officer from New York to stay about the hotel and keep things straight, but on the 13th instant he "caved," and packing his baggage, left for home, terribly frightened. The superfluity of flying bullets thereabouts was enough, he said, to "alarm the devil."

FIRE AT WILMINGTON, DEL.—*Wilmington, Delaware, Jan.* 31.—A fire occured here last night which destroyed the storehouse of Namer's line of packets, including fifty bales of cotton, and some finished goods, belonging to D. Lammet & Co. The adjoining paper ware house of Messrs. Jessup & Moore, of Philadelphia, was also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss has not been ascertained.

☞ The Boston (Mass.) Board of Trade on the 27th inst. adopted a communication memorializing the President of the United States, and requesting the mediation of our government in the existing difficulties between England, France and China; also, inviting the boards of trade of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to join in the movement.

Skating Yarn.

The following skating story will do to laugh over.—No doubt many a reader will be struck with the naturalness of some of the incidents of the adventure, which is related by a Milwauke editor:

Right beneath one of our windows, from morn till midnight, we see youngsters and oldsters twisting their legs into all conceivable shapes, skating up and down the river, as merry as lambs. We cannot pick up a paper but an article on skating meets our eye. Everybody says its fun, and that's all everybody knows about it, for we have tried it. Last night, about gas light time, after reading a glowing description of life on skates, we prepared for our first attempt, and sallied forth to join the merry crowd. We had on a pair of stoga boots, trowsers legs tucked inside, a robert-tailed coat and white hat. We went down on the ice, and gave a boy two shillings in good coin of the realm for the use of his implements. We have confidence, even as Peter's faith. We, with the assistance of a friend, fixed on our skates, and stood erect, like a barber's pole. Encouraged by the sight of some ladies on the bridge who were just then looking at the skaters, we struck out. A slant to the right with the right foot, a slant to the left with the left foot—and just then we saw something on the ice and stooped over to pick it up! On our feet again—two slants to the right and one to the left, accompanied with a loss of confidence. Another stride with the right foot, and we sat down with fearful rapidity, and very little if any elegance! What a set down it was, for we made a dent in the ice, not unlike a Connecticut butter bowl!

Just then one of the ladies remarked, "Oh, look, Mary, that fellow with the white hat ain't got his skates on the right place." Ditto, thought we. Just then a ragged little devil sang out as he glided past us, "Hello, old timber legs!" and we arose suddenly and put after him. Three slides to the right—two to the left—and away went our legs, one to the east, the other to the west, causing an immense fissure in our pants, and another picture of a butter-tray in the cold—oh, how cold!—ice! Then the lady—we knew she was one by the remark she made—again spoke and said, "Oh, look, Mary, that chap with a white hat has sat down on his handkerchief to keep from taking cold!" We rose about as graceful as a saw-horse, when Mary said, "Good, 'tain't a handkerchief, Jane," and Mary was right, it wan't a handkerchief—not a bit of it. Just then a friend came along, and proffered us his coat tail as a "steadier." We accepted the continuation of his garment, and up the river we went about ten rods, when a shy to the right by the leader, caused us, the wheel-boys to scoot off on a tangent, heels up! But the ice is very cold this season!

We tried it again. A glide one way—a glide and a half the other, when whack came our bump of philoprogenitiveness on the ice, and we saw a million of stars dancing around us, like ballet girls at the Bowery Theatre. How that shock went through our system, up and down our spinal column. Lightning could have corkscrewed it down a greased sapling with greater speed or more exhilerating effect. Boarding-house butter nor warranty deed could have struck stronger than we did—and a dozen ladies looking at us—at our fissured pants.

"Hallo, old cock," sang out the ragged imp again, and we there helpless! Soon we got up and made another trial, with better success. Perhaps we had struck our peculiar style, fifteen feet, when a blundering lout came up behind, and we sat down with our tired head pillowed in his lap, and he swearing at us, when it was all his fault! How cold the ice was there, too. Right spot where we made our debut on the ice—oh, how cold it was! Our bear-skin drawers were no protection at all. We tried again, for the papers all say it's fun, but down came our Roman-Grecian nose on the cold ice, material, and the little drops of crimson ran down our shirt bosom, and on the cold ice.

Once more we tried skating—made for the shore—counted down and counted damages. Two shillings in cash thrown away. Seven lateral and one "fronteral" bump on the ice. One immense fissure in as handsome a pair of ten dollar cassimeres as a man ever put his legs in. One rupture in the knee, extending to the bone. Nine buttons from our vest, a "fragmented" watch crystal and a backache, big enough to divide among the children of Israel. If you catch us on the smooth, glittering, chilling, freezing, treacherous, deceitful, slippery, slip-uprey ice again, you'll know it! If any one ever hears of our skating again, they will please draw on us at sight, for the bivalves and accompanying documents. It is a humbug. It's a vexation of spirit, of bruises of flesh, and tearer of trowsers! It's a head-bumping, back-aching, leg-wearying institution, and we warn people against skating. We tried it, and shan't be able to walk for a month. Skating clubs are humbugs, and the rascally youngsters wish to get the ladies at it, they may see—if they don't say, "the ice is dreadful cold." It's nothing to us, but the ladies would do well to let skates alone, unless they are younger and more elastic than we are. Oh! how cold the ice is—we feel it yet!

G. P. R. JAMES.—The Philadelphia Bulletin, in a complimentary notice of Mr. James' last novel, "The Man in Black," says:

We have no reason to believe, by the way, that there is truth in the report that Mr. James intends leaving Venice and returning to his former office, of British Consul at Richmond, Virginia. There, perhaps, he might carry out his purpose of writing an autobiography, which has much to tell, for he has traveled widely, and known many people of political and literary eminence.

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.—The Mayor of Lawrence and the Committee of Relief, having in charge the distribution of funds contributed for the aid of the Pemberton Mills sufferers, announce to the public that so generous have been the contributions in money and clothing from every quarter, that no more assistance than what has been already sent, with what is now pledged and subscribed, will be needed to provide liberally for the wants of those really needy.

ELECTED DIRECTOR.—Alexander Mitchel, Esq., has been elected a director of the Merchant's Bank of Newbern to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of R. Stanly, Esq., who has been elected President of the Newbern Branch of the Bank of North Carolina.—*Newbern Progress.*

UNION MOVEMENT AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Philadelphia, Jan.* 31.—This evening's Journal publishes a call for a grand mass meeting to be held here on Saturday next, to organize a party to be styled the "Constitutional Union party," having for its object the preservation of the Union and the protection of the constitutional rights of the States, and the suppression of sectionalism. The call is signed by a large number of the prominent business men of the city. Messrs. Crittenden, Fillmore and Everett are expected to address the meeting.

A shocking suicide is reported in our latest Exchange papers, as having occurred near Wolverhampton, England. A young woman, 19 years of age, incited to the deed by love and jealousy, threw herself down the shaft of an unused coal pit. The pit was over ninety feet in depth, and the unfortunate girl was not only instantly killed, but completely crushed.